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THE annual report of Dr. W. W. Godding, superintendent of the Government Insane Asylum at Washington, shows that 1,535 patients have been under treatment during the past year.

THE survivors of the 4th New York Heavy Artillery are to hold a reunion at Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 14 and 15, 1887. The programme includes a camp fire, with speeches from Generals Tidball, DeRussy, Doubleday, Alcock, and others.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., follows Generals Schofield and Miles with an excellent General Order, which we publish in another column, designed to secure an increased attention to Military duties and drills, and more thorough enforcement of discipline at posts.

THE Board of Inspection and Survey have returned from their annual inspection of receiving ships and report them to be in good condition. The data gathered by the Board on its trip will be used in the annual report of the Admiral. The next trip of the Board will probably be to New York to inspect the *Enterprise*.

THE estimates for pay of the Navy will soon be made. There are now 1,927 officers in the Navy, 378 of whom are on the retired list. Besides this there are 87 secretaries and clerks in the Service. There are now over 170 naval cadets under instruction at the Naval Academy, and doubtless before the estimates are made there will be over 200.

PROPOSALS were opened on Tuesday at the Navy Department for steel cast guns under the advertisement of the Secretary of the Navy of June 23, 1887, extended July 20, 1887. Only two proposals were made, viz.: Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., for one Bessemer steel gun, rough-bored and turned, \$3,300; Standard Steel Casting Co., Thurlow, Pa., for one open hearth steel gun rough-bored and turned, \$5,300.

THE nomination of Lieutenant J. S. Rogers to succeed Lieutenant J. F. Huston as regimental quartermaster of the 20th Infantry, which was some months overdue, was received at the War Department on Sept. 20 and promptly approved. The next change in the regimental staff is due Nov. 7, next, when Lieutenant Wm. W. Robinson will have completed four years of service as regimental quartermaster of the 7th Cavalry.

A CORRESPONDENT pertinently inquires: "Is it not time that most deleterious order (G. O. 24), issued in 1861 while Mr. Hayes was President, forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors at military posts, was revoked. Nothing that I, a veteran of twenty years' service, know of has worked so much harm in the Army." Opinions differ, of course, but it might be worth while to try a revocation of the order in the way of experiment.

VOLUME 10, part 1, of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion is expected at the War Department for distribution early next week. This is one of the most important volumes of the publication, and its appearance is looked forward to with considerable interest. It contains the account of the operations of the Army of the Potomac in Northern

Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, including the campaign of South Mountain and Antietam, the reports and correspondence of both sides being very fully given. This is the second volume issued since Lieutenant-Colonel Lazzelle assumed charge of the office.

WE are glad to note the increased interest throughout the Army in all matters essential to military progress and efficiency. It is the more creditable when there is such a lack of means and material to work with. The Lieutenant-General and his Division and Department Commanders are fully alive to the necessity of increased activity and perseverance on the part of officers and enlisted men, and they are ably seconded in many, if not all directions, by the post commanders. The troops should never be allowed to "rust out." Far better that they should "wear out" by constant attention to the manifold duties of their profession.

THE Second Comptroller has decided in the claim of S. L. Fremont and other late officers of the 3d Artillery, for reimbursement for loss of property in the wreck of the steamship *San Francisco*, that no existing law entitles them to relief, thereby sustaining the Third Auditor. The claimants allege that under the act of March 3, 1885, they are now entitled to the difference between eight months' pay received under the act of March 27, 1854, and the actual value of their private property lost in the wreck. On January 9, 1886, the Third Auditor disallowed this claim on the ground that Congress had already settled the particular case, and specially provided what indemnity should be made therein, and that the matter thus became settled and closed.

ALTHOUGH Secretary Whitney has frequently expressed sympathy for the cadet engineers who were thrown into their present anomalous position by a wrong interpretation of law, it is evident now that he does not care to take the responsibility of correcting their status, and the result is that these worthy young gentlemen will have to transfer their efforts to Congress again this winter to have their wrongs righted. The unanimous reports from the two committees of Congress in their favor, supplemented by urgent recommendations in the annual reports of the Engineer-in-Chief and in all probability of the Secretary of the Navy, certainly ought to bring them relief before another session closes. We see no reason, however, why these young men should not be nominated as assistant engineers and given their original places on the list without waiting for congressional legislation.

THE 12-inch breech loading mortar, for which a contract was made with the South Boston Iron Works about a year ago, is reported to be nearly completed, and it is the intention of the Army Ordnance Department to subject it to trial immediately after its delivery at Sandy Hook. This mortar was built for the purpose of demonstrating its merits as regards accuracy of fire, compared with muzzle loading and breech loading mortars. It therefore differs from the muzzle loading mortar, which gave such good results, as far as velocity and endurance are concerned, at Sandy Hook last year, in the details of chambering and rifling peculiar to the breech loading system. Some of the targets made with the muzzle loader were considered excellent, fully equalling the best results attained with foreign

breech loaders, but there was some want of uniformity, which, it is believed, can only be obtained through the breech loading system.

THE officers in charge of the new system of Navy purchases and supplies are waiting to hear from the Secretary of the Navy before closing up their estimates for the next fiscal year. They are at present working on the estimates, but do not know whether it is intended to estimate for all supplies in bulk without regard to bureaus or not. It is thought that the Secretary, being satisfied that the consolidation system is a good one, will endeavor to secure an appropriation for supplies for the Navy, and not, as heretofore, estimate for the various bureaus separately. The officers conducting the new system are of the opinion that though the consolidation experiment is a proved success, it would be advisable to abandon it unless the appropriation is made in bulk. At present it is necessary to keep separate day books and ledgers for each of the seven bureaus, and in consequence a large force is needed which could be greatly reduced were the appropriations made differently.

WE note, with some surprise, a recent Court-martial case at Fort Bridger, Wyo., where a private having been turned over for confinement to the sergeant of the guard, "did assault and repeatedly strike, with his clenched fist, the said sergeant, thereby breaking and injuring his (Sergeant Bailey's) nose, and cutting and bruising his face, in a brutal manner." Why the sergeant was obliged to come into such close proximity to the prisoner we do not know, and as he doubtless had his guard of privates around him to put the refractory soldier into a cell, we see no reason for any action on his part other than to superintend. The striking of a non-commissioned officer ought to be regarded as a much more serious offence than it seems to be at present, but, on the other hand, non-commissioned officers should be restrained, by regulation, from taking a personal hand in the confinement of private soldiers. We have adverted to this subject before, and only call attention to it again in the hope that it may strike the superior military authorities as one worthy of attention.

GENERAL BENÉT, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, has returned to Washington and is now engaged in mapping out his annual report—a task that is not very difficult; since the failure of Congress to provide money for the past two years has brought the operations of the Department down to the narrowest limits. Something, however, must be said about what might be done and this General Benét proposes to do in the most forcible and emphatic language. On the subject of magazine guns, a matter which foreign governments are now strongly pushing, a correspondent writes us: "He does not propose to make any recommendations until fully convinced that there have been some marked improvements over the guns which were given a practical test two years ago. An order has recently been given, through the State Department, for one of the magazine guns, known as the Vetterli system, adopted by the Switzerland Government. When this has been received, and if it seems to possess the merit it is reported to have, he will probably recommend the appointment of a board to investigate the entire subject again. This will probably happen some time this fall."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN T. J. GREGG, 2d U. S. Cav., is in Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPTAIN A. S. DAGGETT, 2d U. S. Infantry, is visiting at Auburn, Me.

LIEUTENANT W. A. HOLBROOK, 1st U. S. Cav., is spending a leave at Arkansas, Wisconsin.

LIEUTENANT W. H. CAMP, 17th U. S. Inf., lately in Omaha, has rejoined at Fort Bridger, Wyo.

CAPTAIN W. S. WORTH, 8th U. S. Inf., will rejoin at Fort Robinson, Neb., next week, from leave.

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH GARRARD, 9th U. S. Cav., of Fort McKinney, Wyo., is East on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN H. C. WARD, 16th U. S. Inf., on leave from Texas, is at the Maverick House, Boston, Mass.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. E. COMPTON, 5th U. S. Cav., on leave from Fort Riley, Kas., is at Hamilton, Wis.

MAJOR JAMES BELGER, U. S. A., has returned to the Rossmore, New York City, from Spring Lake, N. J.

LIEUTENANT W. CROZIER, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., is expected to report at Fort Leavenworth for duty about Nov. 1.

CAPTAIN W. I. SANBORN, 25th U. S. Infantry, has recently been called to Vancouver, W. T., by the death of his mother.

CAPTAIN M. W. WOOD, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ty., from a trip to Portland, Ogn.

CAPTAIN W. R. MAIER, 20th U. S. Inf., who is residing at Kittanning, Pa., has received a five months' extension of his leave.

LIEUTENANT W. C. MUEHLBERG, 2d U. S. Inf., was expected to leave Fort Omaha, Neb., this week, on a long leave of absence.

CAPTAIN J. G. RAMSAY, 2d U. S. Art., left Philadelphia early in the week en route to his post, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans.

We regret to learn of the serious illness of 1st Lieut. G. R. Ceeli, Adjutant, 15th U. S. Infantry, stationed at Fort Wingate, N. M.

GENERAL J. G. PARKER, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Military Academy, West Point, reached his sixtieth birthday on Thursday, Sept. 22.

ADJUTANT S. L. WOODWARD, 10th U. S. Cavalry, left Santa Fe last week on an official visit to Arizona in charge of recruits for his regiment.

LIEUTENANT L. P. DAVISON, 11th U. S. Infantry, now visiting at Des Moines, Iowa, will join at Fort Ontario, N. Y., about the middle of October.

COLONEL J. G. CHANDLER, U. S. A., was at Atlanta, Ga., this week on business connected with the construction of the new barracks in that city.

LIEUTENANT J. N. GLASS, 5th U. S. Cavalry, who lately left for Santa Fe in charge of a detachment of recruits, has joined at Fort Union, N. M., for duty.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., and Major J. P. Sanger, A. D. C., rejoined at Governor's Island early in the week from their visit to Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT SERRER SMITH, U. S. Artillery, lately in New York and vicinity on leave, has gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty with Woodruff's light battery.

LIEUTENANT V. H. BRIDGMAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Barrancas, Fla., is visiting at Hardwick, Vt. Rumor has it that he is soon to be married.

COLONEL LORENZO SITONRAVES, U. S. A., retired, of Washington, D. C., has been visiting friends in New York City, making his headquarters at the Grand Hotel.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., returned to New York on Saturday last from a trip to Detroit to attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

CAPTAIN J. M. ROPES, 8th U. S. Cavalry, has got his new recruiting rendezvous at Springfield, Mass., in working order, and hopes to find the city a good field for military aspirants.

CAPTAIN P. D. VROOM, 3d U. S. Cavalry, will close the recruiting rendezvous at Jersey City next week, pursuant to orders from Colonel Hough, Superintendent of the Recruiting Service.

MISS ANNA SEVENSON JONES, daughter of Captain Henry R. Jones, U. S. Army, retired, was married at New Hartford, Ct., Sept. 14, to Mr. W. Marke Brown, of Jacksonville, Fla. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Captain Jones by the Rev. A. S. Chesebrough, D. D., the bride's grandfather.

The funeral of Mrs. May Vernon Gaston, wife of Lieut. J. A. Gaston, 8th U. S. Cavalry, took place at San Antonio, Aug. 28, and the *Express* of that city, referring to the event, says: "It was about the most sad and solemn cortege that ever left Government hill. Nearly every officer of the post, including the commander of the Department of Texas, General D. S. Stanley, attended in full uniform, while a long line of private carriages, containing many of the foremost representatives of San Antonio, swelled the mournful procession. Lieut. Gaston's entire troop of cavalry, all mounted, followed the remains as a guard of honor, and the sorrow the gallant fellows manifested showed how keenly their hearts were touched by the affliction of their young leader. The interment took place in the National Cemetery. The religious offices concluded, all that was mortal of the lamented deceased was consigned to its kindred earth, where—surrounded by soldiers' tombs—the child of a soldier and the wife of a soldier now sleeps her last sleep. May the tears which consecrate her burial lighten and subdue the affliction of those left to mourn for her, and may the requiescat in peace breathed above her ashes be the inspiration only of that eternal peace vouchsafed her in the brighter and happier sphere beyond."

ASSISTANT SURGEON L. Y. LORENG, U. S. A., on leave, is visiting friends in New York City.

GENERAL G. A. FORSYTH, U. S. A., of Fort Huachuca, A. T., is visiting relatives in Chicago.

GENERAL B. H. GRIERSON, U. S. A., has returned to Santa Fe from a trip to Fort Union, N. M.

CAPTAIN H. W. LAWTON, 4th U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Myer, Va., early in the week on a short leave.

MAJOR J. C. MUEHLBERG, Paymaster, has broken up his office at Portland, Ogn., and established it at Vancouver Barracks.

MAJOR C. H. CARLTON, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has, after much marching and delays, got settled down to duty at Fort Brown, Texas.

LIEUTENANT R. T. EMMET, 9th U. S. Cavalry, is due in a few days at Fort Niobrara, Neb., from a leave spent in the East.

CAPTAIN W. P. VOSE, 2d U. S. Artillery, after a pleasant trip North, started this week for Jackson Barracks, New Orleans.

LIEUTENANT L. D. TYSON, 9th U. S. Infantry, arrived in New York last week and went up to David's Island for temporary duty.

COLONEL J. G. C. LEE, U. S. A., and his daughter, Miss Lillie Lee, now in Europe, have been recently sojourning in Paris, France.

CAPTAIN C. W. WHIPPLE, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., lately in the East, has returned to Fort Leavenworth, accompanied by his family.

PROFESSOR CLEVELAND ARBE, of the Signal Service, U. S. Army, arrived in New York from England on Monday and went on to Washington.

COLONEL R. F. O'BRIEN, U. S. A., is preparing to leave David's Island for New York City to assume the superintendency of the Recruiting Service.

LIEUTENANT S. E. ALLEN, 5th U. S. Artillery, who has been detained in the East by private business, will join the light battery at Fort Douglas, Utah, about Nov. 1.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., and Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N., have been made honorary members of the St. Nicholas Club of New York City.

MAJOR FREDERICK MEARS, 25th U. S. Infantry, lately of Fort Sisseton, Dak., has arrived in the East en route to David's Island to take command of the Recruiting Depot, Oct. 1.

COLONEL CHAS. PAGE, U. S. A., Medical Director, Department of the Missouri, has been visiting Fort Gibson, I. T., to ascertain the cause of the prevalence of typhoid fever there.

COLONELS J. S. CONRAD and W. H. Jordan and Major W. J. Lytster, U. S. A., are due in Chicago next week to act as judges of the infantry contests at the International Military Encampment.

LIEUTENANT F. L. DODGE, 2d U. S. Infantry, who has been at Madison Barracks, N. Y., for several weeks past on Court-martial service, expects to return to Fort Wayne, Mich., by the end of September.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., is rapidly recovering from the results of his accident, and it is hoped will soon be able to go to Tucson and receive in person the sword to be presented to him by the people of Arizona.

LIEUTENANT C. P. MILLER, 4th U. S. Artillery, lately at Fort Niagara and Creedmoor, N. Y., rifle shooting, has rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., and resumed charge of the Quartermaster's Department at that post.

COLONEL G. D. BREWERTON, formerly of the U. S. Army, read an original poem at San Francisco Sept. 16, before the Society of California Pioneers. The poem, says a correspondent, was full of sparks of wit and tender sentiment.

CAPTAIN G. S. L. WARD, 23d U. S. Infantry, for so many years an aide on the staff of Major-General Hancock, has received a six months' sick leave and will try the efficacy of the treatment at the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs.

CAPTAIN E. L. HUGGINS, 2d U. S. Cavalry, visited friends in Minneapolis last week on his way to New York City to report for recruiting service. It is expected he will be assigned to charge of the cavalry recruiting rendezvous at 174 Hudson street.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Asst. Adjt.-General, who has been granted six months' leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability with permission to leave the Dept. Texas, is now on his way East to undergo treatment by a New York physician.

One of the striking figures at the Philadelphia celebration, says a local paper, was that of the hero of the last Apache campaign. Captain Henry W. Lawton, of the 4th Cavalry, the captor of Geronimo, is a man of fine presence, undoubted courage, and rare executive ability.

Mrs. GENERAL STANLEY and her talented daughter, Miss Nannie, are among the delighted tourists who still linger amidst nature's favored and loveliest scenes in Switzerland. Before their return to San Antonio they shall probably view the last abode of the Caesars, kneel in worship in the lordly cathedral of St. Peter's and carry back with them vivid recollections of all that is great and good in the "City of the Seven Hills." Of course they will take in Florence and Genoa in their travels, and it is morally certain that they will gaze with enraptured ecstasy on the fairest sight in all Europe, "Naples' classic bay." Venice, the "City of Song"—whose floating palaces charm the beholder by day and whose thousand and music-breathing and gaily illuminated gondolas present an entrancing, ever moving picture by night—will likewise claim their attention; and it is safe to predict that the cultured taste and artistic skill of Miss Stanley will not be idle during the trip. In the meantime the Alamo City will be interested and pleased in knowing that the journeyings of its distinguished representatives abroad are as delightful in the present as they promise to be pleasant and beneficial in the near future.—San Antonio Times.

MAJOR G. A. PURINGTON, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has arrived at Fort Clark, Texas, his new station.

COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON, U. S. A., and family of Fort Monroe are spending the month of September at Afton, Va.

Mr. CLEMENT CHASE, editor of the *Omaha Excelsior*, is to be married at San Francisco, Oct. 5, to Miss Lula Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Edwards.

Miss BURNETT W. REESE, a granddaughter of the late Chaplain Aquila A. Reese, U. S. Army, was married at Philadelphia Sept. 5, to Mr. Joseph Jeffers Bagot.

CAPTAIN R. M. TAYLOR, U. S. Army, retired, who is residing at 94 Triangle street, Buffalo, N. Y., celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday on Monday of this week, Sept. 19.

LIEUTENANT C. W. PENROSE, 11th U. S. Infantry, who has been visiting his brother, Dr. Penrose, of Buffalo, returned to Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, this week.

CAPTAIN J. L. TIERNON, 3d Artillery, left Youngstown, N. Y., with his family on Sept. 20, to spend a few weeks at Niagara Falls, New York, the guests of Capt. Benj. Eagler.

COLONEL H. G. LITCHFIELD, U. S. A., who spent last week at Creedmoor looking after the teams of the Regular Army, will spend the next three or four months in New York City and vicinity.

At the annual reunion of the "Iron Brigade," in Milwaukee last week, after a bitter contest, General E. S. Bragg was dropped from the board of officers. He was the only officer not elected. Gen. Gibbon was again chosen President.

The Boston Courier says: At Stratford, Conn., are two interesting old ladies. One is Mrs. Perry, widow of Commodore Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, and the other Mrs. Lamb, the wife of Gen. Lamb, a prominent officer in the War of 1812.

GENERAL H. M. BLACK, Colonel 231 U. S. Infantry, left Fort Wayne, Mich., this week for Chicago preparatory to his duties in connection with the International Military Encampment. The companies of his regiment at Fort Wayne will follow later on.

SEVENTY-TWO years ago Robert Tirrell, of Rhode Island, then a soldier in the British Army, deserted and came to America. The old man, who is 93 years old, has just received a pardon from the granddaughter of the king he deserted, and is going back to the old country to die among his kinsfolk.

It is said that Lieut. (now General) Longstreet introduced Grant to Miss Julia Dent, who is now Gen. Grant's widow. Longstreet's mother was a Dent. On graduating from the Military Academy Longstreet was stationed at Jefferson Barracks. While there he visited his relatives, the Dents, on the Gravel road, and when Grant was assigned to the same regiment with Longstreet, the latter accompanied him on his first visit to the Dent place, and presented "the little man with the big epaulettes," as Grant was sometimes called in those days, to his future wife.

SAYS the New York Tribune: "Captain Lester S. Bartlett of the Spencer Rifle Company, recently in Mexico, mentions this theory: 'An old Mexican soldier told me that it was the American sharpshooters that broke up their troops. All over Mexico you find what are called arroyos. They are what we would call gulches and occur everywhere in the plains. They have precipitous banks and men sometimes walk into them without seeing them. They seem to be the rifts at the bottom of a sea which one day may have covered the country. The American riflemen would drop into these arroyos, which formed natural rifle pits for them, and having superior rifles for those days were able to pick off the Mexicans before the latter got within shooting distance with their bell-mouth guns. The laughter that resulted always broke up the Mexicans before they got within fighting distance.'"

Mrs. E. O. C. ORD has among her most prized mementoes a plain metal badge, two inches square, covered with red enamel and bearing in the centre the raised design of a cartridge box with "Forty rounds, U. S.," on the cover. The San Diego Union explains that after Sherman's Army had returned from Atlanta after his celebrated march to the sea, it was twitted for lack of individuality on every hand in not affording a distinctive Army badge. While the matter was being talked over in Sherman's tent, two privates outside were also discussing the same matter, when one of them rose up and slapping his hand on his cartridge box, said in a firm voice: "Here is my badge—forty rounds!" This so pleased General Sherman, who heard the patriotic statement, that he ordered badges bearing the cartridge box and the words "forty rounds" struck off for the men in his Army. Every one, from the officers down, wore the badge, generally on the hat or cap. Within a few days after the march to the sea, while General Sherman was entertaining a party at his headquarters with his inexhaustible supply of stories and jollity, an incident occurred that illustrates the gallantry of that great soldier. After the evening had been spent Sherman said to General Woods in his usual brusque way: "Hand me your hat, Woods." General Woods did as commanded, whereupon Sherman snatched the badge from the hat and after removing it proceeded to scratch something on the reverse side of the badge with his pocket knife. This done he pinned it on Mrs. Ord's dress and she has treasured it ever since. As seen to-day, the lettering scratched on the badge by General Sherman is plainly legible, with the exception of the last line. It reads: "General C. R. Woods, May 12, 1865. Presented by General Sherman. 1st D." Here the inscription becomes illegible. Whenever Mrs. Ord meets Sherman she wears General Woods's old Army badge and the jolly old General invariably accosts her with the same salutation. "Hello, where did you get that?" "Get what?" answers the little lady. "That Army badge." "Guess you should know; you gave it to me," is the response. At this General Sherman always looks quizzically at the badge, thinks awhile, then finally replies in his old odd way: "Well, well, I guess you're right; but I declare I would have forgotten all about it if I hadn't remembered it."

LIEUT. WM. EVERETT, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Trumbull, Conn., early in the week on a short leave.

LIEUT. J. D. MANN, 7th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Mann visited friends at Fort Leavenworth this week.

SURG.-GEN. JOHN MOORE, U. S. A., visited New York City this week, and called upon many old friends.

GENERAL A. V. KAUTZ, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Niobrara, is a recent guest at the Hotel Emery, Cincinnati.

MAJ.-GEN. O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., has two sons at the Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., studying civil engineering.

LIEUT. C. H. CABANISS, 18th U. S. Infantry, leaves Fort Leavenworth this week for Charleston, S. C., for college duty there.

LIEUT. R. G. PROCTER, 5th U. S. Artillery, who has been sick for some time past at Auburn, Ky., is still detained there by illness.

COL. ZENAS R. BLISS, 24th U. S. Infantry, was expected at Providence, R. I., this week, on a short leave for the benefit of his health.

COL. DANIEL MCCLURE, Asst. Paymaster General, U. S. A., returned to New York early in the week from a visit to friends in the South.

LIEUT. H. B. OSGOOD, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week for the East, to be absent until the first week in October.

CAPTAIN W. MCK. DUNN, 2d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Little Rock Barracks, was in New York this week with quarters at the Brevoort House.

LIEUT. W. P. STONE, 2d U. S. Artillery, leaves Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., next week to join the light battery of his regiment at Little Rock Barracks.

GENERAL R. B. AYRES, U. S. A., is now at Cedar's Head, Greenville Co., S. C., but is expected to rejoin at St. Augustine, Florida, about the end of October.

CAPT. C. A. H. McCAULEY, U. S. A., of Omaha, has been visiting his home at Reading, Pa., and was a visitor to the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia last week.

COL. JOHN CAMPBELL, U. S. A., retired, and family, who have been spending the summer at Perryville, R. I., have returned to their home at 232 East 18th street, New York City.

The remains of the late Capt. John Murray Dickson, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., who died recently at Fort Mason, Cal., were interred Sept. 18 at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

LIEUTENANT MATTHEW FORNEY STEELE, 8th U. S. Cavalry, will be married Oct. 5, at Gettysburg Church, Fargo, Dakota, to Miss Estelle Folsom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Folsom.

CAPTAIN W. P. GRAVES, 2d U. S. Artillery, now at Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala., has been designated to succeed Capt. F. B. Hamilton in command of the light battery at Little Rock Bks. and will join it Nov. 1. Capt. Hamilton will then go to Mt. Vernon Bks.

CAPTAIN G. F. BARSTOW, 3d U. S. Artillery, returned with his battery to Fort McHenry on Wednesday from a short tour of long range practice at Washington Barracks, and has been replaced there for a similar purpose by Battery I, 3d Artillery, from Fort McHenry, Lieut. Charles Sellmer commanding.

GENERAL JOHN FEATHERINGILL, of the Spanish Army, recently died in Africa leaving an estate valued at \$1,000,000. He was born in Kentucky, but when young he ran away from home, went to Cuba, afterwards to Spain and joined the Spanish Army as a private. Step by step he advanced until he became a General, and when he met his death he was on an important mission for his adopted government. He leaves no direct heir, but certain relatives in Louisville have been directed to present their claims with a view to a division of the property.

A RIDICULOUS statement, says the *Critic*, originating nobody seems to know where, but certainly in no reputable source, is going the rounds, to the effect that General W. W. Belknap, ex-Secretary of War, is living "in seclusion" "among his books" and in "the cultivation of flowers" "at the quiet little village of Powhatan, twenty miles south of Richmond, Va." General Belknap resides at the Arlington, has an office on New York avenue and is one of the best known men about town. He went to Iowa to attend the reunion of Crocker's celebrated brigade.

A PARIS correspondent writes: "The young Duc d'Orleans, eldest son of the Comte de Paris, starts in a few weeks on a tour of the world, spending the Autumn and Winter in Egypt, India, and Japan, coming in the Spring to San Francisco, and so on leisurely across America to New York. He will, perhaps, be accompanied, among others, by his cousin, the Duc Penthièvre, who was educated at the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., and was recently exiled from the French Navy. The Orleansist Dauphin is now 18 years old, and almost abnormally fat for his years. His profile and puff cheeks are curiously like portraits of Louis XVI."

The season was never more gracefully opened and enthusiastically welcomed in Omaha than on Thursday evening, Sept. 15, when Miss McParlin and Miss Orchard gave their German at the Paxton. The young ladies were assisted in receiving by Miss Loomis and Miss Sackett of Council Bluffs, and Mrs. Dr. Brown, of Fort Omaha. The cotillion commenced at ten, led by Mr. A. L. Reed and Miss Maud Woolworth, assisted by Mr. Downey and Miss Loomis, Mr. Hamilton and Miss McParlin and others, and a multitude of dancers. Among those looking on were Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton, Capt. and Mrs. Ray, Gen. Crook, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennon, Dr. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Sarson, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Capt. Bourke, and Mrs. Thomas Orr, Mrs. Sauri Burns, Mrs. McKelly, of Ohio; Mr. Orobard, Dr. McParlin, Mrs. James Kitchen, Mrs. Major Wilson, Mr. Will McCague, Mrs. Levi Carter and Mrs. Charles Shiverick presided at the favor table.

LIEUTENANT LEA FEBIGER, 23d U. S. Infantry, left Fort Brady, Mich., early in the week on a short vacation.

CAPTAIN J. A. AUGUR, 5th U. S. Cavalry, is spending a portion of his four months' leave at 2732 Dunbarton avenue, Washington, D. C.

MAJOR W. H. FORWOOD, Surgeon, U. S. A., has relinquished charge of the Medical Department at Fort Meade, Dakota, and gone to Fort Snelling for duty.

MAJ. L. H. CARPENTER, 5th Cavalry, and Capt. Lawton and Anderson's troops returned to Fort Myer, Va., early in the week, well pleased with their visit to Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. L. HOUGH, 16th U. S. Infantry, after a pleasant tour of recruiting duty at David's Island and New York City, will return to his regiment in Texas in October.

CAPTAIN S. T. NORVELL, 10th U. S. Cavalry, has been ordered to march his troop from Fort McDowell, Ariz., to Fort Bayard, N. M. This also takes Lieuts. C. G. Ayres and H. S. Whipple, 10th Cav., to Fort Bayard.

LIEUT. MARK L. HERSEY, 9th U. S. Infantry, was married Sept. 16, at Waterville, Me., to Miss Lizzie Noyes, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Wm. E. Noyes. After a short tour the married couple go to Fort Apache, Arizona.

LIEUTENANT E. A. LEWIS, 18th U. S. Infantry, was married at Baltimore, Sept. 20, to Miss Mary V. Ward, daughter of the late Philip Ward of that city. The married couple are now on their way to Fort Riley, Kas., the groom's station.

CAPTAIN JOHN EGAN, 4th U. S. Artillery, after a pleasant tour of duty in command of Light Battery B, of his regiment, at Fort Adams, will join at Fort Trumbull, Conn., early in November, and will be succeeded at Fort Adams by Capt. Harry C. Cushing.

GEN. J. W. FORSYTH has appointed Lieut. L. S. McCormick adjutant of the 7th U. S. Cavalry, in succession to Lieut. L. R. Hare, who has been appointed an aide on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Terry. Adj. McCormick was graduated from West Point in 1876, and has an excellent record.

MAJ. GEO. F. ROBINSON, paymaster, U. S. A., is the subject of an interesting sketch in a recent number of the *El Paso Times*. Maj. Robinson having gone to San Francisco, the *Times* says: "We join in the universal regret at his leaving, as well his excellent wife and two most dutiful sons."

The *Washington Critic* says: "Shortly before 2 P. M., Sept. 20, Andrew J. Laird of the Adjutant General's office called at the Surgeon-General's office and asked to see Dr. Z. T. Daniel. As the latter came out of his room, Laird rushed at him, and said, with an oath: 'I am going to kill you,' and plunged a knife into his right eye, severing the supra orbital artery. Laird and James Long, who was with him, were both arrested and looked up at the First Precinct."

"GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN is getting old, and no one recognizes this fact more than the old warrior himself," says a Detroit despatch. "During the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, he said in the course of a running conversation with some callers: 'The last of October will see the last of all such occasions as this for me. With the meeting of the Grand Army at St. Louis I am done. No more reunions or banquets or parties will see me. They have grown so burdensome that I have raised my foot to put it down on the last of October.' So it is probable that the officers of the Army of the Tennessee have met in reunion with their old commander for the last time."

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* states that the key to the casemate in which Jefferson Davis was confined in Fortress Monroe was secured by one of the New York volunteer firemen during their recent trip to Philadelphia, and will be placed among the interesting collection of souvenirs already at the rooms of this organization. It has been in the possession of Edw. Hay, a soldier in Bat. C, 5th U. S. Art., stationed at the fortress when the ex-Confederate leader was brought there. It is of brass, and weighs about three-quarters of a pound, and has the number 22 stamped on it. Mr. Hay, who was an old Philadelphia fireman, parted with the cherished memento in a moment of enthusiasm engendered by the presence of the New York firemen at the celebration of the adoption of the Constitution.

MISS MARY SHAFER, of Angel Island, sang at a charity concert at Santa Cruz last Friday evening, a duet with the noted and popular Mme. Zeiss-Denis of this city. Both ladies also sang solos, each receiving enthusiastic applause. Mrs. Laura De Rusey Berry sang "Adieu" at the same entertainment in a most charming manner, and Miss Medora Clarke, a press writer, and a pupil of the Chippendale School of Drama, of England, gave a recitation which was well received. The early departure of Mrs. Parrott and her daughter for Europe is foreshadowed by the announcement that her son-in-law, Captain Payson, has assumed the entire management of the Parrott estate, for which purpose he has resigned from the Army, and will in future devote his time and attention to her service.—S. F. News Letter.

"An incident that will cause the breast of many an old soldier to swell with pride occurred," says the *Critic*, "at the reception tendered by Gen. and Mrs. Alger, of Detroit, to Gen. Sherman and other distinguished persons attending the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee. During the progress of the brilliant reception, a tall, grizzled old veteran from the back woods made his way through the crowd to Gen. Sherman. Addressing the old commander, he said he had belonged to the 13th Regulars. 'What's that you say?' the General asked, with interest. 'Why, that was my old regiment.' Then he gave the veteran another and heartier grasp of the hand. With genuine rustic pride the veteran fumbled in his pockets and produced his honorable discharge. Gen. Sherman glanced at it with approval. Then he handed the precious paper back, saying: 'Take good care of it. Some day it will be your patent of nobility.'"

GENERAL A. W. GREELY will return from Europe it is expected, about the 1st of October.

LIEUT. W. H. W. JAMES, 24th U. S. Infantry, on a fortnight's leave from Fort Reno, visited Fort Leavenworth this week.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN is the favorite for next commander-in chief of the G. A. R., but it is thought he will not accept the position.

LIEUT. C. P. STIVERS, 9th U. S. Infantry, under his recent promotion, has bid farewell to Fort Mojave, and gone to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for duty.

IMPRESSIVE ceremonies are to take place at Deckertown, N. J., about Oct. 1, in connection with the interment of the remains of the late Gen. Judson Kilpatrick.

LIEUT. R. H. YOUNG, 4th U. S. Infantry, who has been recently at Bedford, Ky., on sick leave, goes to Fort Leavenworth next week to be examined by a Retiring Board.

Mrs. HANCOCK says that once when the General felt called upon to entertain half a dozen Sioux chieftains she helped him in his task by playing the piano for them. The music evidently had power to please if not to "soothe the savage," for immediately negotiations commenced through an interpreter to purchase the "big captain's" squaw, along with the "music table." Beads, robes and blankets were first offered for the exchange. When the "big captain" rejected these, supposing the inducements were not sufficient, they added ponies to an increased number of robes and trinkets of all kinds. Their indignation and dissatisfaction were apparent and quickly made evident by their leaving the house in Indian file, without a glance here or there, seeming deaf to the interpreter's appeal to return.—*Harper's Weekly*.

LIEUTENANT J. A. HARMAN, 7th U. S. Cavalry, was married at Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 21, to Miss E. B. Shunk. A despatch referring to the event says: "Everybody at the graduating exercises at West Point last June remembers, no doubt, three persons—Cadet Francis J. Shunk, who graduated at the head of his class; his tall, handsome sister, Miss Elizabeth Brown Shunk, and his classmate and intimate friend, Cadet John Alexander Harman. Cadet Harman had under his padded gray coat a spark that caused him to glow; it inspired him to wade through the sloughs of learning that he might charge on frontier plains. Miss Shunk was responsible for this. She came, he saw, she conquered. Ah, those walks, those academy walks! To-day the Rev. Dr. R. J. Keeling, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, placed her hand in his and pronounced them man and wife according to the good old form. It was a brilliant wedding. The ushers, all young lieutenants, wore their bright new uniforms, and all the pretty girls of Harrisburg have heart disease to-night. The bride's father is the distinguished engineer, Colonel William F. Shunk. Her grandfather on her father's side was Governor Francis R. Shunk, of Pennsylvania, and on her mother's side, Governor William Findlay. The newly-married couple go to Fort Keogh, D. T., to which post Lieut. Harman has been assigned."

The *Vancouver Independent* of Sept. 14 says: Lt. C. W. Mason, 4th Inf., Boise Barracks, is on a month's leave. Miss Cora Taylor, daughter of Lieut. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf., is visiting at Fort Townsend. Miss Laura Carpenter, daughter of Capt. G. S. Carpenter, Fort Kiamath, is visiting at Lieut. Frank Taylor's. Dr. C. K. Merriam, who has been on leave, will return next week. Lt. J. V. White, 1st Art., who has been visiting here a few days, on Monday sailed with Mrs. White for San Francisco. Major W. D. Haskins, 1st Art., has arrived, to take command at Fort Canby. Hon. William Wallace, of Indianapolis, brother of Gen. Lew Wallace, is a guest of Major W. A. Jones, Engr. Corps, Portland. Major S. S. Sumner, Inspector-General, and Major C. A. Wilcox, 14th Inf., are at Fort Kiamath making an inspection. Lieut. Lewis Merriam, 4th Inf., will go south during the winter, for the benefit of his health. Lt. J. E. Runcie, 1st Art., on leave from San Francisco, visited at Fort Townsend and Vancouver Barracks, sailed Monday for his station. Capt. F. E. Trotter, 14th Inf., in New York on recruiting service, has had his detail extended, and will not return next month, as was expected. General John Gibbon, U. S. A., has consented to deliver the oration at the unveiling of the Meade statue in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Oct. 18 next. No one in the Army is better qualified for this duty, either by reason of acquaintance with or appreciation of Gen. Meade.

COMMANDER C. S. COTTON, U. S. N., of Norfolk, Va., who has been ill recently is reported to be improving.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR H. T. BOWLES, U. S. N., rejoined at Norfolk, Va., this week from a month's vacation.

CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR THEODORE WILSON, U. S. N., has returned to Washington from a trip to San Francisco.

ASST. NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR A. W. STAHL registered early in the week at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia.

ENSIGN JOHN S. WALTERS, U. S. N., is in Baltimore, Md., having been called there by the recent death of his mother.

COMMODORE GEORGE BROWN, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday for Old Sweet Springs to bring his family home.

REAR ADMIRAL F. SIMPSON, U. S. N., of Elizabeth, N. J., has been visiting his son-in-law, Mr. Fred P. Sands, at Newport, R. I.

MR. G. R. RADFORD, son of Rear-Admiral W. Radford, U. S. N., of Washington, D. C., is to be married, Oct. 12, to Miss Dodson, of Bethlehem, Pa.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL W. B. REMET, and Comdr. R. D. Evans, U. S. N., registered at the St. James Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

CAPTAIN R. W. MEADE, U. S. N., has been the recipient of many attentions since his assumption last week of the command of the Washington Navy-yard.

WM. HOGG WOLSELEY MARRHAM, the defaulting paymaster of the British man-of-war *Esper*, which is part of the British squadron in Chinese waters, and recently arrested in Kowloon, is now on the way to Hong Kong to be delivered up to the British authorities.

COMMANDER JOHN SCHOUER, U. S. N., registered on Thursday at the St. James Hotel, New York.

REAR ADMIRAL C. H. WELLS, U. S. N., registered at the New York Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday, and Rear Admiral W. G. Temple at the Everett.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR GEO. R. BOUSH, U. S. N., has been visiting old friends at Norfolk, Va. He is on leave for six months, and is residing at Annapolis, Maryland.

MR. H. A. GILLIS, now agent of the Richard Land and Iron Mining Co., Negaunee, Mich., belonged to the class of 1883, Naval Academy, and is a relative of Commo. Jas. H. Gillis, U. S. Navy.

LIEUT. J. B. MILTON, U. S. N., who for the last 4 years has had charge of the Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, and was recently relieved by Lieut. Stoney, has arrived in Washington.

COMMODORE J. G. WAEKER, U. S. N., registered at the Brevoort House, New York, on Tuesday. Capt. Montgomery Sicard at the Everett House, and Rear Admiral J. H. Upshur at the Clarendon.

REAR ADMIRAL S. B. LUCE, U. S. N., and a distinguished party, attended on Wednesday evening, at the Walnut street Theatre, Philadelphia, a representation of Admiral Porter's play, "Allan Dare."

REAR ADMIRAL W. E. LE ROY, U. S. N., retired, is at the Hotel Victoria, New York, where he makes his residence since his retirement. His summering this season has been a quiet one, but has been thoroughly enjoyed and has resulted beneficially.

The following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Lt. John B. Briggs, Asst. Constructor Lewis Nixon, Lt. Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter, Rear Admiral A. K. Hughes, Comdr. B. P. Lamber-ton, Lt. Comdrs. J. K. Winn and B. F. Tilley.

EX-PAYMASTER-GENERAL G. F. CUTLER, U. S. N., was registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel early this week, but he returns at once to Washington for the winter, where he will occupy his fine residence at 1515 Mass. ave. Although retired some years since, the paymaster bears his years well, and appears to enjoy living about as well as ever.

REAR ADMIRAL GHERARDI continues away from the Navy-yard, the duties of commandant being performed by Capt. Cooke. The admiral is still suffering from a complication of liver and stomach troubles, although by last accounts it seems that he is in a fair way to recovery. He will scarcely report for duty before the first of October.

"Mrs. DAHLGREN, the widow of the admiral who gave his name to a brand of guns, is," says a writer in the New York Tribune, "once more to become a resident of Washington this winter. She left the Capital two years ago, it is said, because certain leaders in society there, who imagined themselves depicted in one of her novels, saw fit to resent the indiscretion of her pen."

CAPTAIN P. C. POPE, U. S. M. C., of the Washington yard, has returned from a very pleasant summering along the shores of Massachusetts, and, as usual, made many friends while away. The captain and Mrs. Pope propose to have quite a gay house during a part of the winter, having extended an invitation to one or more of their summer friends to pass a period at the Capital during the session of the next Congress, which promises to be exceptionally lively.

The death of Capt. T. B. Mullett, of the Revenue Marine Service, was the result of acute melancholia. For several weeks previous to his death Capt. Mullett had been partially deranged, and it is presumed that in a fit of temporary insanity he took his life. His death promotes 1st Lt. D. F. Fozier and 2d Lt. Geo. E. McConnell. The remains of Captain Mullett will be interred in the family burying ground at Cincinnati.

A PRETTY wedding took place at the residence of Chief Engineer S. T. Taylor, U. S. R. M., 2,202 East Lombard street, Baltimore, Sept. 14, when Miss Kate Grace Taylor, eldest daughter of Chief Engineer Taylor, was married to Henry Hupfield, Esq., of Baltimore. The ceremony was strictly private, none but the select friends of the families being invited. In parting with the young lady, East End society loses a prime favorite, as was abundantly attested by the large number, richness and elegance of the bridal gifts. The guests were entertained till a late hour, when the happy couple departed (amidst the usual shower of slippers and "swamp seed") for their home at No. 934 East Dreston street, Baltimore, when they will be "At Home" to their many friends Tuesdays and Thursdays during September and October.

The life of Henry Oceanus Cook, who was killed by a train at Maplewood, N. J., Sept. 17, began in a tempest, and ended in harmony with his whole career in a tragic death. He was born in a lifeboat in which his parents and part of the crew of a foundered Indiaman had taken refuge in a tempest off the island of Malta in May, 1826. Rescued by a passing vessel, they were landed at Malta, whence they made their way to England. At 9 years of age young Cook was sent to sea with a private tutor, who continued with him over 15 years and until he was killed in a fight with pirates in the Persian Gulf. Cook at this time himself received a blow upon the crown of his head that nearly put an end to his career. His hair turned snowy white upon the recovery of consciousness and remained so ever after. He was for over 30 years in the Indian Navy. In 1864 he resigned his commission as lieutenant-commander and came to the United States. At Portland, Me., he established a manufactory of electric appliances. He there constructed the first electric marine engine and applied it to the propelling of a boat. But he had hardly become well established here when the great fire of 1866 destroyed every vestige of his work. He then established a factory in Boston. Here he designed and invented a trans isthmian marine railway, and also a bicycle, but his applications for patents were rejected. He also invented a neutral marine compass, and his success was promising, when fire, in 1868, again destroyed his factory. The next year Captain Cook came to New York. He invented an electric storage battery in 1871, and successfully applied it to the running of a street car in

Brooklyn. In 1872 he invented a pocket electric lamp.

REFERRING to the marriage in San Francisco Sept. 7 of Ensign Selim E. Woodworth, U. S. Navy, to Miss Carrie Wetherell, which we announced last week, a correspondent writes: "The marriage was celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Wetherell of 320 Van Ness ave., in the presence only of relatives and a few intimate friends. The house was gracefully adorned with flowers, and many handsome floral designs, among which was a ship of floral structure, sent by the officers of the Government vessel *Ranger*, to which the groom has been attached some time. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Joseph Woster, of the Swedenborgian Church. The bridal gifts, which were numerous, displayed much taste in the assortment and selection, the majority of which were of rare value. Ensign and Mrs. Woodworth left on Thursday for an Eastern trip."

LIEUTENANT J. E. JONES, U. S. Navy, retired, writing to the New York Times in support of the opinions of "Podgers" on yachting, says: "I opine that the rudder has caused more defeat than anything belonging to the hull of a vessel, and the jib possesses more disastrous qualities when injudiciously trimmed than all other sails. I imagine a yacht owner sand-papering and black-leading a vessel's bottom to make it as smooth as possible—not the smallest pimple allowed to remain. This is beautiful. Now, imagine a nervous, thoughtless, unsympathetic fellow at a geared wheel. He can't feel the pulse of this living thing under him—her tremor as she begins to come to. He cannot feel the easing of the helm as she falls off. And so he nervously moves, as they say, (the idiots) they constantly feel her with the wheel—that is, they move this barn door of a rudder across her stern, up and down. Think what the least movement of this wheel does. The area of rudder surface that is brought to act against the speed of this vessel, the man who least uses the helm, and gives her the least possible helm when he does, is the skipper who will make the best showing. I commanded a 'double ender' war vessel during the War—*Metacombet*. She was very fast. She had a barndoor for a rudder, and consequently but few men could steer her to advantage. The rudder was her great drawback. I had three men who understood her. Murphy gave me when in chase one and a half knots an hour over the usual seamen who took the wheel. Another man one and a quarter and the third one mile an hour. I never met the blockade runner that Murphy could not overhaul, and this was all owing to his letting the wheel alone. All vessels will yaw in a sea, but they will come back to their original point if given time. Beware, ye yachtsmen, of using the helm. It's the obstruction to all fast vessels. Place a man at the wheel, if he can be found, without nerves: cold and immovable, yet with a quick pulse and eye. Abandon a compass; the devil can't steer by a compass. The land or clouds are the objects to watch. Beware of that impediment, the rudder. And the next thing to guard against is that most useful and least understood sail, the jib. How few know its glorious qualities when properly trimmed, and yet how few know its destructive tendencies. When your vessel is plunging and diving bows under and carrying strong weather helm (gripping) ease your head sheets and at no time closebaunched, have your jib sheet hauled so flat as to make a board sail. A jib must have a little belly. There she is, the mast lifting and driving sail on the vessel. Let the head, say 6 feet drum, (flutter), and, mark me, the vessel will rise and leap every sea. Flatten this sail close down, and I can bury the vessel and drown every man forward and lose the race. You may as well attempt a hurdle race with a short martingale as a jib sheet hauled flat aft. Is it not possible to get two vessels to sail close side by side? Now let the vessel that is forging slowly ahead flatten her head sheets close down, and mark the result. What makes a vessel carry strong weather helm? Why, the lee bow is thrown over; it's the burying of the vessel's bow. The pressure on the lee bow throws her up into the wind. And what sail has the greatest tendency to do this? Why, the jib."

MEDICAL REPORTS.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. R. SMITH, Surgeon, U. S. A., when recently in Washington, read before the Medical Congress a paper on the "Best Form of Report and Sick and Wounded." He first showed the importance of this report to the statistician, and that it should embrace all cases of disease occurring among the males of the Army, with all particulars enabling, on the one hand, the deserving soldier to obtain his pension and similar allowances, and, on the other hand, giving the Government aid to detect the undeserving impostor. He then demonstrated certain defects in the form of report used by the United States and other armies. He then exhibited the nosological arrangements of the United States, French, British, Austrian, and Prussian armies, and showed that the Prussian form was the simplest and most worthy of general adoption, and then presented a form, including the Prussian nosology, and headings best calculated to insure the incorporation of all needed data.

Dr. Smith then submitted the five following propositions: 1st. The main object of a report of sick and wounded for an army is to give the diseases and injuries, their number and their proportions occurring among the troops and the results thereof; all other objects being incidental and secondary or better effected in certain cases by special reports. 2d. For purposes of convenience this report should be monthly. 3d. It is desirable that for comparison and study the form of this report should be uniform for all armies, and as simple as may be. 4th. No nosological arrangement can now be made which commends itself to every one, and which all will agree on as the only one compatible with scientific knowledge, and therefore the nomenclature and arrangement of diseases should be adopted in this report which is most convenient for use in the exigencies of military service. 5th. In view of the great desirability of a uniform report by all armies, and in the absence of any other form, better fitted to fulfill the ends for which such report is made, this section recommends the adoption of the subjoined form in the medical department of all armies.

THE WHITNEY-LUCE CORRESPONDENCE.

BAR HARBOR, ME., Aug. 23, 1887.

To Rear Admiral S. B. Luce:

SIR: Your communication requesting to be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic Squadron was duly received, and will be acted upon favorably unless you think best, upon further reflection, to withdraw it.

In our recent conversation I understood you to assent upon reflection to the view that your action had been at least capable of misconstruction, and that it would be well for you to put on record a disavowal of any intention to compromise the American rights. I will, therefore, in pursuance of the suggestion made at our interview state to you the view taken of the matter by the Department, in order that you may place on record such explanation as you may think desirable to make.

The Department was not unmindful of the honorable and praiseworthy motive by which your action was inspired. It was understood that in your intercourse with the American fishing fleet you had become impressed with the importance of their knowing to what view of the law they would actually be subjected at the hands of the Canadian officials in Canadian ports, aside from all questions of right.

The proper method of obtaining this information would have been by application to the Department of State. It concerned the treatment which our fishing vessels would receive at the hands of the civil authorities and of the Revenue Marine Service in the Canadian waters. The Department of State has been charged by our Government with responsibility for these matters, and consular agencies are maintained throughout the principal Canadian ports as the representatives of our Government for these purposes. The constant communication between the Department of State and its agencies keep it fully advised upon the customs regulations, the instructions to Canadian officials, and in general upon all the matters referred to.

It was in this case of consequence that the matter should have been dealt with through the regular official agencies in view of the fact that the matters touched upon had been for some time the subject of international controversy conducted by the highest officials of the governments. The application to a subordinate Canadian official for a statement of the Canadian claim—then being dealt with by the foreign office—would necessarily result in an unauthorized statement, which would not protect our fishermen if erroneous, and would be likely to result in an overstatement of the Canadian claim, which would only add to the burdens of our fishermen. It was to have been assumed that a subordinate official who was not empowered to commit his own government, would not risk the displeasure of his superiors by failing to make his claim broad enough to cover all possible contingencies. This was the course adopted by Capt. Scott when addressed by you. His replies narrowed very much the poor privileges of our fishermen beyond any claim theretofore made, and giving them currency only increased their difficulties.

I make reference to this as emphasizing the importance of not departing from the regular authorized official channels. For illustration: Our fishermen may by the terms of the treaty of 1818 enter Canadian ports for the purpose of "repairing damages" therein. Capt. Scott states to you that "it must be left to the discretion of the Collector of Customs or the captain of a cruiser" what repairs are covered by this clause of the treaty. This proposition has no possible justification. It is neither the American, nor Canadian, nor English interpretation of our treaty rights. It is Capt. Scott's only. Stated by him in the utmost good faith, I have no doubt. Other equally startling propositions are to be found in his answers, but as it is only for the purpose of illustration, further reference is unnecessary.

It was doubtless your intention in printing and circulating these answers, to assume no responsibility for the law found on them, but the fact was overlooked that the mere printing and circulating them by your authority without any disavowal of responsibility gave them the implied endorsement of your position. In fact in your communication to the Department you left it to be inferred that you were circulating them as a statement of the "rights" of the American fishermen. Your letter to the Department states: "As there appeared to be a want of information on the part of our fishermen operating in the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in regard to the restrictions imposed upon foreign vessels by Canadian laws, a series of interrogatories were submitted to Capt. Scott, of the Canadian Fishery Service, covering their rights and the statutory restrictions, and I have the honor to enclose herewith his answers. A number of these circulars will be distributed among the fishing fleet for the information of those concerned."

You will see that from this letter it was to be inferred that you were issuing Capt. Scott's answers as a definition of our fishermen's "rights" and the statutory restrictions upon them. At our interview recently I became aware that it had not previously occurred to you that your action was liable to this interpretation. Yet as the record now stands—the record upon which the Department acted—a statement which compromised entirely the American position was being issued and circulated, not only with the implied endorsement of your official position but described by you in your report to the Department as embodying the "rights" of our fishermen.

The effect of this circular under the circumstances was to narrow still further the privileges of our fishermen and deprive them (so far as it should be observed by them) of some of their rights conceded upon all hands. To illustrate this practically take the matter of the right of repairs heretofore referred to: a fishing vessel has met with severe weather and is in need of repairs. By the treaty of 1818 she has the right to resort to Canadian ports theretofore. But by the circular which you have placed on board it is asserted that her right to repair is dependent upon the discretion of the Collector of Customs or the Captain of a Canadian cruiser. This risk our vessels would not be likely to incur, and as far as the circular is believed and acted upon, the fishermen are deprived of the right of repairs secured by the treaty of 1818. So that the mere circulating under your authority of these views of law, derived from Capt.

Scott, would have the practical effect of nullifying the treaty.

I am aware that your intention was otherwise and I regret extremely the necessity for any action on the part of the Department. I cannot think that it was judicious to have acted without previous communication with the Department. That the first intimation of such an important matter should have reached the Department through the public press and that for some days after the circular was published the Department should have had no information on the subject, was unfortunate under the circumstances and rendered necessary the public disavowal which otherwise would have been avoided.

I have thus stated frankly the view of the Department regarding the matter. This letter will not be placed on the files of the Department except accompanied by your reply.

Very respectfully,

W. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION, OFFICE OF THE
COMMANDER IN-CHIEF, U. S. FLAGSHIP
RICHMOND (2d rate), NEWPORT, R. I. Sept. 9, '87.

Hon. W. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: In reply to your letter of Aug. 23, I have the honor to say that your understanding of my position as expressed in your telegram of Aug. 5, and in your subsequent letter is correct.

In my intercourse with persons interested in the welfare of the fisheries at Portland and elsewhere, and subsequently with the fishing fleet, I had been impressed with the feeling of uncertainty among the fishermen as to what they might have to expect at the hands of officials administering the fishing police regulations of the British Provinces, and with the desire of the fishermen to obtain this information.

It was solely with the purpose of satisfying this want that I addressed a series of questions to the commanding officer of the fishing police, and, upon receipt of his reply, caused it to be printed and distributed among our fishing vessels. In taking this step, it did not occur to me that the action referred to was susceptible of the interpretation that I assumed any responsibility for the correctness of the replies, or gave them, in any way, my assent or sanction as embodying the law bearing upon the case.

As the circular was headed, "Queries submitted by Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N., commanding U. S. Naval Force, North Atlantic Station, to Capt. Scott, of the Canadian Fishery Service, and Capt. Scott's answers thereto," and as it contained neither official date nor signature, but was simply a printed broad sheet containing questions and answers, it seemed to me to escape all possibility of misconstruction. As, however, it is evident that my action, without an express disclaimer, is liable to be misunderstood I beg leave, expressly, and in the most emphatic terms, to disavow any adoption or approval by me of the statements of the Canadian officials, which were made public through my instrumentality.

In view of this statement it is unnecessary for me to make any further explanation of the expressions used in my report to the Department, dated July 30 last, in which my letter to Captain Scott was described as a series of interrogatories, concerning their (the fishermen's) rights, and the statutory restrictions. This communication being addressed to the Department could not be considered in the nature of a public admission, and the "rights" to which it refers were obviously the rights, or, it might be better to say, the limitation of rights which found expression in the police regulations that formed the subject of my inquiry.

I would add, what is perhaps hardly necessary in view of what has been already said, that I had no intention of touching even remotely, by way of admission or waiver, upon any principles or questions at issue between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, or, of entering upon any discussion of them; and I regret extremely if I should have appeared to trench in any way upon the functions of the Department of State or of its agents.

I deem it most unfortunate that my report to the Department was sent by mail, the first information which it received of the occurrence should have been conveyed through the Associated Press, which obtained it by telegraph from its reporters at Halifax. I avail myself of the occasion to express to you my thanks for the cordial terms in which you have indicated your appreciation of the motives which inspired my action. In reference to my present and future employment I would say that I hold myself at all times entirely at the disposition of the Department, and will relinquish my command or retain it as may be thought best for the public service.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. LUCE, Rear Admiral U. S. Navy,

Commanding U. S. Naval Force, N. A. Station.

The correspondence closed with the following from Secretary Whitney to Admiral Luce, Sept. 23: "SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Sept. 9, and am satisfied that you should retain your present command. Your handling of squadron at sea and the practice in tactics and in fleet movements, which you have given your officers during last year, are specially to be commended."

THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

In G. O. 33 of Sept. 7, Gen. Tidball makes certain changes in the standing orders of the Artillery School, among which are the following:

A lieutenant in command of a battery with three subalterns under him, the captain absent, is not required to place himself on his own roster for battery officer of the week and all other battery duties.

When an officer in the discharge of his duty desires to confine an enlisted man not on duty under him at the time, he will inform the battery commander to which such enlisted man belongs and request his assistance. Cases coming under the 24th Article of War alone excepted.

Enlisted men on extra or daily duty will not be taken from their appropriate duties by arrest or confinement except by the orders of the officer under whom they are employed; but a full statement of their cases, in writing, will be laid before the

commanding officer. Cases under the 24th Article of War are excepted.

Officers are not required to obtain special permission to wear citizen's dress suits at evening entertainments at the Hygeia Hotel. The variations of dress permitted by pars. 18 and 18½ must be confined strictly to the occasion or exercise for which it is assumed and must not be extended to visiting about the post.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1887.

ALL that remains now to be reported for 1887 is the competition of "distinguished marksmen," which commenced at the Bellevue Rifle Range, near Omaha, on Monday of this week, Sept. 19, under the conduct of Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., who seems to have had his hands full this summer. The camp of the marksmen is organized as follows: Captain C. A. Earnest, 8th Inf., in charge of camp; Asst. Surg. Julian M. Cabell, Medical Officer; 3d Lieut. Lewis D. Greene, 7th Inf., A. A. Q. M. and A. O. O.; 2d Lieut. George W. Melver, 7th Inf., A. C. S. and Financial Officer; 2d Lieut. Charles H. Cochran, 7th Inf., Camp Adjt., Statistical and A. S. O. Range Officers: 1st Lieuts. Harry Reade, 25th Inf.; George H. Roach, 17th Inf.; James B. Jackson, 7th Inf., and Thos. M. DeFreese, 5th Inf., and 3d Lieut. Matthew F. Steele, 8th Cav. The competitors are as follows: Dept. of the East.—Sergt. W. D. Huddleson, Bat. K, 4th Art.; Sergt. John Nibill, Bat. B, 5th Art. Dept. of the Platte.—Sergt. J. W. Weeks, Co. E, 6th Inf.; Sergt. E. H. Stevens, Co. G, 7th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Thomas Casey, Co. I, 8th Inf. Dept. of the Missouri.—Sergt. Noah Hay, Co. A, 10th Inf. Dept. of Texas.—Sergt. Hugh Griffith, Troop D, 8th Cav.; Sergt. J. J. Wolford, Co. E, 19th Inf. Dept. of the Columbia.—1st Sergt. E. A. Hudson, Co. H, 14th Inf. Dept. of California.—Pvt. H. Hopkins, Bat. H, 1st Art. Dept. of Arizona.—Sergt. A. W. Stav, Co. F, 9th Inf. Dept. of Dakota.—Sergt. G. N. King, Co. F, 20th Inf. The preliminary practice closed Sept. 17. On Sept. 19 the shooting was at "known distances"; Sept. 20, skirmish firing, and Sept. 21, the last day, again known distances. On this day also was made the presentation of prizes.

The totals made in the preliminary practice are 103 points ahead of those made by the 12 men on the Division team for the same period.

Col. Blunt, Army Inspector of Rifle Practice, arrived at the Bellevue Rifle Camp on Tuesday. The medals will be presented Wednesday by Gen. Crook, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan being absent. Gen. Sheridan, in requesting Gen. Crook to make the presentation, says: "Please assure the successful competitors and the other members of the team of the interest which I take in rifle practice and my appreciation of its great value as one of the elements of the soldier's instruction, which should bear great fruit when brought to the test of battle."

Capt. John S. Bishop, 1st Lieut. Wm. S. Davies, 2d Lieut. Carl Koops, Sergts. James Gordon, Christopher Laug and Frank O. Hurd, Corps. Jos. Kallhoff, Samuel C. Harney and Samuel A. McNeely, Privs. Peter A. August, Frank Avery, Michael Butley, Samuel Clark, Stephen Gardner, John J. La View, John Longan, Daniel Mullin, Wm. McKinnon, Geo. Rowland, Alexander Straunh, Charles Thrasher and Wm. H. Ward, Co. E, 13th Inf., have qualified as sharpshooters.

Fort Stanton sent four competitors to Department Arizona competition—Corpl. Harney, E, 13th Inf.; Corpl. Loskoski, C, 13th Inf.; Sergt. Simon, B, 6th Cav.; Sergt. Hayden, D, 6th Cav.—all of whom obtained places on Department team.

Div. Missouri.—We gave the team, etc., last week but now quote from a correspondent in regard to the final skirmish firing on Sept. 9: "After General Crook arrived on the Bellevue range the final skirmish and company skirmish practices were engaged in. The first of these was in closing in from the 600 yards line, upon the ordinary targets above the pits. The movement was directed by Capt. Geo. D. Wallace and the bugler, and the movements directed by the bugle under calls to advance, lie down and fire, the movements were all performed by the 30 shooters with admirable promptness. In this practice there was no competition, the object being the attainment of the aggregate upon a single target. Between the calls to lie down and fire an interval of only six seconds was allowed, and in those six seconds the shooters were required to calculate the distance, adjust their sights, aim and fire. Five halts were made on the advance and five on the retreat, and in these 39 men discharged 780 shots. Below the parapet and within a few feet of the target the experience was rather interesting. The missiles pattered against and through the targets at medium range without other sound than that of striking, the projected force of the weapons being so great that there was no sound of motion until the longer range was reached, when the singing sound of the bullets began to resemble to a slight extent something of the singing sound familiar to those accustomed to the use of the old fashioned weapons of a quarter of a century ago. The result of the 780 shots upon the first and second targets was as follows: Fives, 61; fours, 193; threes, 84; twos, 18; misses, 5; or a total of 1,365 points out of a possible 1,800, being a percentage of 75.53. The closing feature of the company skirmish practice was an advance under the same conditions of the same men upon silhouette of figures, 40 in all, representing men in groups of three, standing, kneeling and lying down. This is without exception the most difficult of all methods of target practice, and the most unsatisfactory in its results. The silhouette cannot possibly stand in as distinct relief before the eye as a solid figure, and an even foundation of the surface upon which the figures are placed, is apt to confuse the sight, yet the skirmish resulted in a score of 50.67 per cent. of hits, which is regarded as about the best record so far made in that class of practice."

COLONEL J. S. MASON, 9th U. S. Infantry, new at Fort Whipple, Ariz., will spend the winter in the East.

LIEUTENANT E. P. LAWTON, 13th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Wingate, N. M., goes abroad early in November to remain until February.

LIEUTENANT JOHN FITZ-HERBERT VERNON RUTON, British Royal Artillery, was married Sept. 22 at Newport, R. I., to Miss Mary Chickering, youngest daughter of George H. Chickering, of the celebrated piano forte house.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 17, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Sept. 12, 1887.

The following regulations are published for the guidance of post commanders in this Department:

1. An increased attention to military duties and drills is especially desirable. With cavalry commands it is important that the horses should be exercised daily at the rapid gait. This must be done in special exercises as well as at drills and the mounted target practice. The time spent and proficiency acquired in target practice, even during the practice season, is not considered a valid reason for neglecting military instructions. Additional attention to the bayonet exercise is also enjoined in infantry commands.

2. There is no excuse, no matter what the climate, for omitting any of the roll calls contemplated by regulations. Post commanders will see that the hours for roll calls are reasonable and are changed at different seasons of the year. The attendance of at least one company officer at each roll call is imperative.

3. While the importance of good gardens seems to be well understood in the Department, it is thought that at some stations the efforts of making them are perfunctory rather than made with a view to securing success. An overabundance of the garden grounds or a drought which may occur almost yearly are not good reasons for the failure of a garden when a little care in the selection of a new site or in providing the means of irrigation might remedy the evils. Also it is not safe to conclude that certain vegetables cannot be grown, because people may say so; a fair trial for several years is more convincing.

4. No post commander should content himself with only instructing the officers of his command in tactics and regulations during the winter season. Without expense other than that which every officer in the service should be willing to meet in getting together a small professional library, a store of useful military knowledge can be accumulated at every post and exchanged and discussed by officers to their improvement in their profession and lasting benefit in many ways.

5. Prisoners in the guard house, whether for trial by general or war court, should be subjected to all rules of prison discipline of the most unyielding character. They should be strictly guarded at all times and special care taken that they are fed and kept at the guard house when not absent performing labor. The custom of permitting them to work and move around at will, and report after fatigue at the guard house, must not be tolerated under any circumstances.

6. General Orders No. 24, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Feb. 23, 1881, as modified by letter dated Adjutant General's Office, March 15, 1881, published in Circulars No. 7, series 1881, these Headquarters, must be actively enforced.

By command of Brig. Gen. Merritt:

J. P. MARTIN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Leave for six months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Lieut. Col. George D. Huggles, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. (S. O. 17, H. Q. A.).

The leave for fifteen days granted Major G. H. Burton, Inspr. Gen., is extended ten days (S. O. 97, Sept. 12, Dept. Mo.).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

N. G. Wilson, for thirteen years the efficient superintendent of the Soldiers National Cemetery at Gettysburg, has resigned, in order to take charge of the grounds and monuments of the Battlefield Memorial Association.

Pay Department.

Leave for twenty-one days, to commence on or about Oct. 1, is granted Major W. H. Conney, paymaster, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 204, Sept. 23, Div. Atlantic).

Major George W. Baird, paymaster, Boston, will report to the C. O., Fort Warren, for temporary garrison court-martial duty (S. O. 200, Sept. 19, Div. Atlantic).

Payment of troops on muster rolls of August 31, will be made as follows: Major James P. Canby, paymaster, at Boise Barracks and Fort Townsend. Major John B. Keefer, paymaster, at Forts Walla Walla, Spokane and Sherman. Major John C. Muhlenberg, paymaster, Vancouver Barracks, Forts Canby and Kiamath (S. O. 127, Aug. 24, D. Columbia).

Major John C. Muhlenberg, paymaster, is relieved from duty at Portland, Ore., and will take station at Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 125, Aug. 22, D. Columbia).

Medical Department.

The journeys of Surgeon R. H. Alexander, medical director, to Santa Monica, Cal., and return, Aug. 30 and 31, Sept. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 10, were necessary for the public service (S. O. 98, Sept. 13, D. Ariz.).

A. A. Surg. H. M. Deebie is relieved from farther duty at Fort Abraham Lincoln, and will return to Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 98, Sept. 15, D. Dakota).

Major Wm. H. Forwood, surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Meade, D. T., to enable him to comply with S. O. 156, A. G. O. (S. O. 98, Sept. 15, D. Dakota). Leave for ten days is granted Capt. George H. Torney, asst. surg., Fort Monroe (S. O. 201, Sept. 20, Div. Atlantic).

Asst. Surg. J. M. Cabell is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Platte rifle competitions at Bellevue (S. O. 89, Sept. 10, D. Platte).

Capt. Henry S. Kilbourne, asst. surg., will accompany Troop F, 2d Cav. (Swigert's), from Vancouver Barracks to Fort Walla Walla, and upon completion of this duty will return to his station (S. O. 123, Aug. 20, D. Columbia).

Leave for five days, on surgeon's certificate, to enable him to proceed to Portland, Ore., for medical treatment, is granted Capt. Marshall W. Wood, asst. surg., Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 123, Aug. 20, D. Columbia).

The journey performed by Asst. Surg. Leonard Wood, from Fort Huachuca, A. T., to Dept. H. Q., in compliance with telegraphic instructions, is approved (S. O. 94, Sept. 9, D. Ariz.).

On the return of A. A. Surg. Galeo L. Cline to Camp Sheridan, Wyo. T., Sergt. Heinrich Vennemann, Troop E, 1st Cav., will proceed to Fort Custer, M. T., for examination as acting hospital steward (S. O. 94, Sept. 12, D. Dakota).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Frederick A. Hinman, C. E., is relieved from his present duties at Norfolk, Va., and will proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., and temporarily relieve Capt. Joseph H. Willard, C. E., of the works under his charge (S. O. 98, Sept. 19, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. W. E. Craigbill, C. E., having completed duty at Creedmoor, will return to Willet's Point (S. O. 200, Sept. 19, Div. Atlantic).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., A. B. E. G. and K. Ft. Custer, Mont.; D. Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F. and H. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M. Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; C. and L. Ft. Buford, D. T.

Capt. F. A. Boutelle, having completed duty in connection with the Div. of Missouri rifle competitions, will return to Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 89, Sept. 10, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. W. A. Holbrook is relieved from further duty in connection with the Div. of Missouri rifle competitions, and will proceed to St. Paul and report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 89, Sept. 10, D. Platte.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 2d Lieut. Willard A. Holbrook, Fort Snelling (S. O. 94, Sept. 12, D. Dak.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqs., B. E. F. G. and I. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A. and K. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C. and M. Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D. Boise Bks., Idaho; H. Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L. Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Leave for one month, to take effect between Oct. 5 and 10, is granted 2d Lieut. John T. Nance, Fort Spokane (S. O. 125, Aug. 22, D. Columbia.)

The C. O. Fort Walla Walla will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. Charles B. Ross, Troop I (S. O. 125, Aug. 22, D. Columbia.)

Major Thomas McGregor will inspect subsistence property at Fort Walla Walla, for which 1st Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury, A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 126, Aug. 23, D. Columbia.)

Troop F (Swager's), now at Vancouver Barracks, will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, and resume station there (S. O. 128, Aug. 25, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C. F. L. and M. Ft. Davis, Tex.; A. Ft. Clark, Tex.; G. San Antonio, Tex.; E. Ft. Hancock, Tex.; B. Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.; D. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I. and K. Ft. Brown, Tex.

Capt. E. Z. Steever, having completed duty in connection with the Div. of Missouri rifle competitions, will return to Eagle Pass, Tex. (S. O. 89, Sept. 10, D. Platte.)

The recruiting rendezvous at Jersey City will be discontinued Sept. 30, and Capt. Peter D. Vroom, recruiting officer, will transfer records and public property to Capt. James Jackson, 1st Cav., recruiting officer, New York City. Capt. Vroom will be governed by letter of instructions in connection with the closing of his rendezvous (S. O. 147, Sept. 12, Rec. Ser.)

2d Lieut. J. W. Heard and 1st Sergt. W. A. Sanford, C.; Sergt. F. Neus, Corp. J. A. Morgan, and Pvt. T. Smith, F.; Corp. R. I. Chapman, L.; 2d Lieut. T. B. Dugan and Privts. C. Blatt and A. Shea, M., have qualified as sharpshooters.

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., D. F. H. and K. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A. E. and L. Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C. G. and I. Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M. Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B. Ft. Myer, Va.

One troop of the 4th Cav. at Fort Bowie will march to Fort Huachuca and report for duty (S. O. 90, Sept. 13, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B. C. G. and K. Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E. and H. Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D. and I. Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A. F. and L. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. A. C. Macomb, having completed duty in connection with the Div. of Missouri rifle competitions, will return to Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 89, Sept. 10, D. Platte.)

S. O. 84, April 12, granting Capt. Jacob A. Augur leave for four months, to take effect Aug. 28, is amended to grant said leave to take effect Sept. 1 (S. O., Sept. 20, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A. C. and H. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I. and K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D. and L. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F. Ft. Myer, Va.; G. Ft. Union, N. M.

The telegraphic order directing 1st Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, A. D. C., to return to Dept. Hdqs., San Diego, Cal., is confirmed (S. O. 94, Sept. 9, D. Ariz.)

The following changes in target practice season, on account of change of station, are announced: Troop G, October substitutes for September; Troop H, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 10, inclusive, added to the practice season (G. O. 23, Sept. 10, D. Ariz.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., C. D. G. and M. Ft. Riley, Kas.; B. F. I. K. and L. Ft. Meade, Dak.; E. and H. Ft. Yates, Dak.; A. Ft. Keogh, Mont.

Capt. Geo. P. Wallace is relieved from further duty in connection with the Div. of Missouri rifle competitions, and, after taking advantage of fifteen days' leave, will return to his station, Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 89, Sept. 10, D. Platte.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C. and H. San Antonio, Tex.; A. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; K. Camp Del Rio, Tex.; D. F. G. and I. Ft. Clark, Tex.; B. I. and M. Ft. Concho, Tex.; E. Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Capt. James M. Ropes will establish a recruiting rendezvous in Springfield, Mass. (S. O. 148, Sept. 13, Rec. Ser.)

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Major John A. Wilcox (S. O., Sept. 17, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., C. F. and K. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A. G. and I. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D. and H. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M. Ft. Washburne, Wyo.; B. and E. Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. J. Garrard is relieved from further duty in connection with the Div. of Missouri rifle competitions, and, after availing himself of one month's leave, will rejoin at Fort McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 89, Sept. 10, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Matthias W. Day, Fort Niobrara, is detailed to inspect certain beef cattle to be delivered under contract at the Rosebud Indian Agency, D. T. (S. O. 90, Sept. 12, D. Platte.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert T. Emmet is extended three days (S. O., Sept. 17, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E. F. K. and L. Ft. Grant, A. T.; D. San Carlos, A. T.; A. C. and H. Ft. Apache, A. T.; F. Verde, A. T.; B. and G. Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M. Ft. Bayard, N. M.

2d Lieut. J. B. Hughes is detailed member of the

G. C.-M. at Fort Thomas, A. T. (S. O. 94, Sept. 9, D. Ariz.)

Lieut.-Col. G. G. Hunt and 2d Lieut. W. E. Shipp are detailed members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Apache, A. T. (S. O. 95, Sept. 12, D. Ariz.)

Troop M will proceed by marching to Fort Bayard, N. M., and report for duty (S. O. 90, Sept. 13, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., A. C. I. L. and K. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B. and H. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E. Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D. and F. Ft. Canby, W. T.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; M. Ft. Mason, Cal.

The C. O. Vancouver Barracks will grant a furlough for one month to Corp. Lewis C. Clark, Light Bat. E (S. O. 129, Aug. 26, D. Columbia.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., G. and L. St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A. and E. Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B. and H. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C. and D. Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K. Ft. Monroe, Va.; I. and M. Jackson Bks., La.

The following transfers to and from light batteries are ordered, to take effect Nov. 1: Capt. William P. Graves, from Bat. C to Light Bat. A, vice Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, from Light Bat. A to Bat. C (S. O., Sept. 19, H. Q. A.)

Capt. W. P. Vose and 1st Lieut. M. Crawford, Jr., having completed duty at Fort Niagara in connection with rifle competitions, will return to their stations, Jackson Barracks and Fort Barrancas (S. O. 200, Sept. 19, Div. A.)

Leave for one month, to commence on or about Oct. 5, is granted 2d Lieut. C. DeW. Willcox, St. Francis Barracks, Fla. (S. O. 201, Sept. 20, Div. A.)

The duty upon which Capt. H. G. Litchfield was recently ordered to Div. Hdqs., having been performed, he is now authorized to take advantage of the leave on Surgeon's certificate granted him (S. O. 201, Sept. 20, Div. A.)

Light Bat. F rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 16, from Omaha, much pleased with its trip.

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A. C. E. H. K. and L. Washington Bks., D. C.; B. Newport Bks., Ky.; D. G. and I. Ft. McHenry, Md.; M. Ft. Monroe, Va.; F. Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

Capt. F. W. Hess, having completed duty at Fort Niagara in connection with rifle competitions, will return to Washington Barracks (S. O. 200, Sept. 19, Div. A.)

Leave for one month, to commence at such date as his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 1st Lieut. H. B. Osgood, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 200, Sept. 19, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. and L. Ft. Adams, R. I.; A. and C. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F. Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H. and K. Ft. Warren, Mass.; I. Ft. Monroe, Va.; M. Ft. Proctor, Me.

1st Lieut. C. P. Miller, R. Q. M., having completed duty at Creedmoor, N. Y., will return to Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 198, Sept. 16, Div. A.)

The following transfers to and from light batteries are ordered, to take effect Nov. 1: Capt. Harry C. Cushing, from Bat. C to Light Bat. B, vice Capt. John Egan, from Light Bat. B to Bat. C (S. O., Sept. 19, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. J. E. McMahon, having completed duty at Fort Niagara in connection with rifle competitions, will return to Fort Adams (S. O. 200, Sept. 19, Div. A.)

Capt. G. G. Greenough and 1st Lieut. H. R. Anderson, having completed duty at Creedmoor, will return to their stations (S. O. 200, Sept. 19, Div. A.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, Fort Trumbull, Conn., provided it shall be taken advantage of so as not to interfere with his present orders requiring him to report at Fort Snelling, Minn., not later than Oct. 20, for duty with Light Bat. F (S. O. 202, Sept. 21, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqs., E. F. I. and H. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A. C. and L. Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D. Ft. Douglas, Utah; K. and M. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Leave for ten days, from Oct. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Allen (S. O., Sept. 17, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted 2d Lieut. Robert G. Procter is still further extended one month on account of sickness (S. O., Sept. 19, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. E. T. Brown, having completed duty at Creedmoor, will return to Fort Wadsworth (S. O. 200, Sept. 19, Div. A.)

Pvt. George Branch, of Bat. G, jumped from the ramparts into the moat at Fort Monroe, Sept. 17, and was drowned.

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs., A. G. H. and K. Ft. Shaw, A. T.; B. D. F. and I. Ft. Mead, A. T.; C. and E. Ft. Custer, M. T.

1st Lieut. F. P. Avery, having completed duty in connection with the Div. of Missouri rifle competitions, will return to Fort Shaw, M. T. (S. O. 89, Sept. 10, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. W. H. Friesland is relieved from further duty in connection with the Div. of Missouri rifle competitions, and will proceed to St. Paul and report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 89, Sept. 10, D. Platte.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., C. D. E. and H. Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A. B. F. I. and K. Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G. Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Major J. Ford Kent will inspect ord. and ord. stores at Fort Spokane, for which 2d Lieut. M. O. Hollis is accountable (S. O. 126, Aug. 23, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Robert H. Young will report to Brig.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, president of the Army Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination by the Board (S. O., Sept. 20, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs., B. and I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. B. C. D. F. G. and H. Ft. Douglas, Utah; E. Salt Lake City, Utah.

Leave for eleven days is granted 2d Lieut. C. G. Morton, Fort Douglas, Utah (S. O. 89, Sept. 10, D. Platte.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., B. D. E. and F. Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A. and H. Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G. and I. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C. and K. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

2d Lieuts. L. D. Greene, G. W. Molver, and C. H. Cochran are relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. of Platte competitions at Bellevue (S. O. 89, Sept. 10, D. Platte.)

The funeral services over the late Sergt. Jabour, 7th Inf., took place at the Bellevue Rifle Range and were of an impressive character. Colonel Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., made a touching and appropriate address over the body of the dead soldier. The remains were then taken to Omaha and buried by the Odd Fellows, of which fraternity Sergt. Jabour was a member.

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., A. B. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C. D. I. and K. Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Capt. C. A. Earnest and 2d Lieut. E. N. Jones, Jr., are relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. of Platte competitions at Bellevue (S. O. 89, Sept. 10, D. Platte.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. Edward N. Jones, Jr. (S. O. 90, Sept. 12, D. Platte.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Oct. 10, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Edgar Hubert, Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 108, Sept. 15, Div. M.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs., F. H. J. and K. Whipple Bks., A. T.; B. and D. Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E. San Diego Bks., Cal.; C. and G. Ft. Apache, A. T.; A. Ft. Mojave, A. T.

2d Lieut. Charles P. Stivers, Co. C, is promoted to 1st Lieutenant, Co. H, Aug. 30, vice Capron, retired. Lieut. Stivers will proceed to Whipple Barracks, A. T., and report (S. O. 95, Sept. 12, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. H. DeLany is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Apache, A. T. (S. O. 95, Sept. 12, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. Laurence D. Tyson will proceed to David's Island, N. Y. H., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 147, Sept. 12, Rec. Ser.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Oct. 15, is granted Col. John S. Mason (S. O., Sept. 21, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., B. C. F. H. and I. Ft. Union, N. M.; A. and E. Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G. and K. Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D. Ft. Selden, N. M.

S. O. 90 is revoked, and 1st Lieut. T. J. Clay, I. R. P., will make inspection of rifle ranges at Forts Apache, A. T., Marcy, Union, Stanton, Selden, and Bayard, N. M., Bowie, Thomas, Grant, Hunchuca, Lowell, and McDowell, A. T. (S. O. 95, Sept. 12, D. Ariz.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A. D. G. H. and I. Madison Bks., N. Y.; E. and K. Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B. Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; C. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F. Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

Lieuts. J. A. Emery, C. W. Penrose, and A. Johnson, having completed duty at Fort Niagara in connection with rifle competitions, will return to their stations (S. O. 200, Sept. 19, Div. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., E. G. H. and I. Ft. Yates, D. T.; A. B. C. and D. Ft. Sully, D. T.; K. Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F. Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. W. O. Clark, having completed duty in connection with the D. V. of Missouri rifle competitions, will return to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 89, Sept. 10, D. Platte.)

After the examination at Fort Sully, D. T., with a view to his transfer to the hospital corps, of Private Henry J. Linweber, Co. B, he will be sent to Fort Yates, D. T., for duty at that post (S. O. 90, Sept. 15, D. Dak.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqs., D. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. and H. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C. and K. Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Nov. 1, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward P. Lawton (S. O., Sept. 21, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I. Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A. Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K. Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Lieut. Stephen J. Mulhall is relieved from duty at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will join his proper station (S. O., Sept. 21, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Gilbert S. Carpenter will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Klamath, for which 1st Lieut. J. H. Gustiu, A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 126, Aug. 23, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Daniel W. Burke is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. rifle competition at Vancouver Bks. (S. O. 129, Aug. 26, D. Columbia.)

A furlough for four months is granted 1st Sergt. Edward A. Hudson, Co. H, to take effect upon being relieved from duty in connection with the competition of distinguished marksmen at the Bellevue Rifle Range (S. O. 128, Aug. 25, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. Crofton.

Hdqs., E. F. G. and K. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. C. D. and H. Ft. Randall, D. T.; B. and I. Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Oct. 15, is granted Capt. Henry R. Brinkerhoff (S. O., Sept. 21, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Buford will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. John Doyle, Co. G (S. O. 94, Sept. 12, D. Dak.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., B. and H. Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C. and F. Ft. Concho, Tex.; E. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I. Ft. Davis, Tex.; A. G. and K. San Antonio, Tex.; D. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

1st Lieuts. L. C. Allen and C. R. Tyler, having completed their duties in connection with the Div. of Missouri rifle competitions, will return to their stations—the former to Fort Bliss and the latter to San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 89, Sept. 10, D. Platte.)

Pvt. John Johnson, Co. A, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. I. and K. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; H. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

1st Lieut. G. H. Roach is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. of Platte competitions at Bellevue (S. O. 89, Sept. 10, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. C. H. Muir, having completed duty in connection with the Div. of Missouri rifle competitions, will return to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 89, Sept. 10, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. J. T. Kerr is relieved from further duty in connection with the Div. of Missouri rifle competitions, and, after availing himself of one month's leave, will rejoin at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 89, Sept. 10, D. Platte.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqs., A. B. and D. Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G. H. and K, Ft. Riley, Kas. The resignation of 2d Lieut. Edward C. Young has been accepted by the President, to take effect Sept. 30 (S. O., Sept. 19, H. Q. A.)
Sergt. Major Thomas Mac S. Barrett, Fort Riley, will proceed to Fort Hays and report for duty (S. O. 97, Sept. 12, Dept. M.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., A. B. C. F. G. H. and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.
1st Lieut. C. B. Hall, having completed duty in connection with the Div. of Missouri rifle competitions, will return to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 80, Sept. 10, D. Platte.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A. B. C. E. F. H. and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.
Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. James H. Waters, Fort Maginnis, M. T. (S. O. 94, Sept. 12, D. Dak.)
The sick leave of Capt. W. R. Maize is extended five months (S. O., Sept. 16, H. Q. A.)
Sergt. William S. Whaley, Co. D, is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. rifle competition at Fort Snelling, and will proceed to Fort Maginnis, M. T. (S. O. 95, Sept. 13, D. Dak.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., A. C. E. and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F. I. and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).
Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Oct. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead (S. O., Sept. 21, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqs., A. B. D. G. H. and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F. and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.
Major Robert H. Hall, A. I. G., will inspect Forts Niobrara and Robinson, Neb., and McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 90, Sept. 12, D. Platte.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs., F. G. H. and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.
Col. H. M. Black is authorized to proceed to Chicago, Ill., in advance of the troops at Fort Wayne, Mich., ordered to that city to participate in the International Military Encampment (S. O. 200, Sept. 19, Div. A.)
Lieuts. W. H. Allaire and J. K. Thompson, having completed duty at Fort Niagara in connection with rifle competitions, will return to their stations (S. O. 200, Sept. 19, Div. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqs., D. and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.
The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Lewis Johnson is further extended fifteen days on account of sickness (S. O., Sept. 19, H. Q. A.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs., B. C. F. and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.
1st Lieut. H. D. Reed, having completed duty in connection with the Div. of Missouri rifle competitions, will return to Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 89, Sept. 10, D. Platte.)
Major Frederick Mears is relieved from duty at Fort Sisseton, D. T., to enable him to comply with G. O. 43, A. G. O. (S. O. 94, Sept. 12, D. Dak.)
Leave for eighteen days is granted Capt. Henry P. Ritzius, Fort Sisseton, D. T. (S. O. 95, Sept. 13, D. Dak.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Vancouver Barracks, W. T., Sept. 1. Detail: Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Capt. Daniel W. Burke, Thomas F. Tobey, and Samuel McConhe, 14th Inf.; Capt. Henry S. Kilbourne, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Charles H. Warren, 1st Lieut. Charles A. Johnson and Frederick S. Calhoun, 2d Lieut. William P. Goodwin and William A. Kimball, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles H. Hunter, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., and Joseph P. O'Neill, 14th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 125, Aug. 25, D. Columbia.)
At Fort Spokane, W. T., Sept. 1. Detail: Major J. Ford Kent, Capt. Edwin M. Coates, Gerhard L. Luhn, and Thomas F. Quinn, 4th Inf.; Capt. Martin E. O'Brien, 2d Cav.; Capt. Henry S. Turrill, Asst. Surg.; Capt. William C. Rawolle, 2d Cav.; Capt. Joseph Keefe and Henry Seton, 1st Lieut. Edward L. Bailey, 2d Lieut. Silas A. Wolf and Magnus O. Holm, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John T. Nance, 2d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Austin H. Brown, 4th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 125, Aug. 25, D. Columbia.)
At Whipple Barracks, A. T., Sept. 20. Detail: Col. J. S. Mason, Major Dainardfield Parker, and Capt. Leonard Hay, 9th Inf.; Capt. E. B. Mosely, Asst. Surg.; Capt. M. C. Foote, 1st Lieut. C. M. Rockefeller and George Palmer, R. Q. W., and 2d Lieut. G. B. Duncan, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. J. McEl Stembel, Adj., 9th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 94, Sept. 9, D. Ariz.)
At Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 19. Detail: Major S. M. Whitely and Capt. E. S. Godfrey, 7th Cav.; Capt. C. R. Paul, 18th Inf.; Capt. F. M. Gibson, 7th Cav.; Capt. W. A. Miller, 18th Inf.; Capt. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. O. B. Warwick, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. J. Nicholson and E. P. Brewer, 7th Cav., and 2d Lieut. G. H. Cameron, 7th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 97, Sept. 12, Dept. M.)
At Fort Niagara, N. Y., Sept. 21. Detail: Major John H. Page, 11th Inf.; Capt. Otis W. Pollock, 23d Inf.; Capt. William H. Arthur, Asst. Surg.; Capt. William Hoffman and Albert L. Myer and 1st Lieut. James E. MacKinn, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Clarence B. Edwards, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. S. A. Dyer, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 200, Sept. 19, Div. A.)
At Fort Probie, Me., Sept. 21. Detail: Major Jacob B. Hawley and Capt. Frank G. Smith, 4th Art.; Capt. George E. Bushnell, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Frederick Fugler and 2d Lieut. Charles L. Corbelle, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Walter N. P. Darrow, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 201, Sept. 20, Div. A.)
At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Sept. 26. Detail: Major Abram C. Wildrick, Capt. George W. Crabb, Joshua A. Fessenden, Paul Roemer, 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Coffin, Granter Adams, Albert C. Blunt, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 5th Art., J. A.

Army Boards.

The Board of Officers composed of Lieut.-Col. William E. Merrill and John W. Barlow and Major Amos Stickney, C. E., will reconvene at Pittsburgh, Pa., to report upon new plans submitted by the Ohio Connecting Railway Company for the proposed bridge across the Ohio River near Pittsburgh (S. O. 74, Sept. 17, C. E.)
A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. William E. Merrill, Major Amos Stickney, and 1st Lieut. Lansing H. Beach, C. E., with 1st Lieut. Cassius E. Gillette, C. E., as Recorder, will assemble at Cincinnati to consider and prepare for submission to the Secretary of War such general regulations concerning the erection of bridges over the Muskingum River, Ohio, as may, in their judgment, be deemed just and

expedient for the proper protection of the interests of navigation thereon (S. O. 75, Sept. 21, C. E.)

Hospital Corps Examinations.—A correspondent of the *Critic* objects to the present rules governing examinations for admission to the Hospital Corps, and says: "Would it not be better to leave all this to the officer, or officers, to whom the applicant presents himself? For instance, a few days ago an acting hospital steward was ordered to be examined. The form as usual was sent to the examining officer, and in some way the steward got possession of its contents, obtained a few hours' leave and consulted private citizens and also Army officials, to have these questions interpreted for him. On a matter of merit the individual is not competent to fill the position, but money and influence will obtain the job. At this rate the examining officer is only a figurehead. Why not leave the whole matter to the Board?"

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Pacific—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.
The funeral of Governor Washington Bartlett, who died in office, occurred in San Francisco, Sept. 16. There was a complete cessation of business in the city and throughout the State. After the reading of the Episcopal burial service at Grace Church the public escort proceeded to the body to the cemetery. The escort included all the Federal and State Judges and public officials in carriages, 1,000 United States troops and marines, and 3,000 National Guard troops, in addition to numerous civic societies, making 10,000 in line.

U. S. INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

The student officers assembled Sept. 14 at the Academic building and listened to some good advice given by Gen. McCook before entering upon the duties of the school. From all indications the young officers, who have assembled here to receive a two years' course are anxious to avail themselves of all opportunities for improving their military knowledge.—*Kansas City Times*.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1887.

THE bids for the five-year lease of the hotel from Nov. 1 were opened on the 20th inst. There were only four bidders, Mr. Sylvanus Cozzens, Mr. Craney, Mr. Goodsell, and Mr. Cranston. The bids were \$5,000, \$3,500, \$3,000, and \$2,500, respectively. The award has not yet been made, but it is probable that Mr. Craney will retain the lease, for Mr. Cozzens' bid was informal.

The lawn tennis courts present an animated appearance every afternoon. There are a number of fine players among the officers. Prof. Tillman is still champion.
Highland Falls was in a blaze of glory Tuesday evening. Fullerton Post, Grand Army, from Newburg, visited Ryder Post at the Falls, and the entire village and many from the surrounding country turned out to welcome the visitors. The village was profusely illuminated with Chinese lanterns in honor of the occasion. After the procession had passed through the streets the veterans partook of a supper in the Brooks Building. To the efforts of our worthy dentist, Dr. Saunders, the success of the entertainment is mostly due.

Among the prominent visitors the past week were Lieuts. Ramsey, 9th Infantry, and Weigel, 11th Infantry, Capt. Ramsey, 2d Artillery; Gen. George W. Case, a graduate of 1832, and Mrs. Watson, wife of Major Watson, U. S. A., and two daughters. Prof. and Mrs. Larned have returned from the seashore. Their visit was shortened in consequence of the illness of the mother of the Professor.
The Catholic Bazaar, which closed Tuesday evening at the Falls, netted a handsome sum—between eleven and twelve hundred dollars.

Schuyler G. Brock, Hutchinson, Kansas; Wm. F. Poe, Longview, Tex.; and James French Strother, Pearisburg, Va., have been nominated as candidates for admission to the U. S. Military Academy in June next.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DU CHESNE, UTAH.

SEPTEMBER, 1887.

COLORADO has retired from active service for the time being and all the excitement is over. Lieut. Parker is about to organize our musical talent into a band. Big fiddles and bass drums are the order of the day and we soon expect a recompense for all the noise one is obliged to hear during the instruction of a brass band. Nearly one-half of the garrison is at present in the mountains cutting timber, burning lime and growing away their time, in order to furnish the material for the erection of the Infantry Barracks for which \$10,000 have been allotted. It is hoped these may be completed before the cold weather sets in.

Our post surgeon, Dr. Benham, is preparing for a six months' leave of absence, and it is understood he intends to invest capital in Eastern real estate.
The military telegraph line from Price, Utah, to the post, was completed Sept. 5.

It is believed that the Nevada Trophy will come to Du Chesne this season, Co. F, 21st Inf., (Capt. Haughey) having a general figure of merit of 134.5. It is wonderful shooting.
Lieut. Bailey is expected about Oct. 6 from a four months' leave.

Capt. Jocelyn's company (B, 21st Inf.) may move in the direction of Regimental Headquarters, but it is not certain.
The hospital corps here is nearly organized but everybody seems to think the "corps" will not last very long, there not being enough inducement for any intelligent man to join it as a private.

DON JUAN.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CAMP ON ASH CREEK, A. T.

SEPT. 10, 1887.

An excellent game of base ball was played at this Camp, Sept. 7, between Co. B, 9th Inf., and Troop B, 10th Cav., resulting in favor of Co. B, 36 to 27. Fox was umpire and Jones scorer.

The weather has been very fine lately—the days moderately warm, the nights quite cool.

The Camp at present consists of Troop B, 10th Cav., under command of Lieut. Hughes, and Co. B, 9th Inf., with Lieut. Carpenter, commanding Co. and Camp.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of Sept. 17 says:

Lieut. Larson has been having trouble with his eyes again. Miss Eminger, from Portland, Ore., is visiting Mrs. Wickett. Spt. Haines left this week on a six months' leave. The military parents of Lieut. Pickering, who have been visiting at the garrison, returned to Indiana Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Miller left last week for the East, the captain going on recruiting service. He will relieve Capt. McKeever, of the 2d Inf. "Capt. Sam" will probably join his company

here about the last of October. Lieut. Muhlenberg, who has been on the sick report for a month, has applied for a six months' sick leave and will probably spend the time in Idaho where he has property interests, and where the climate suits his condition much better.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort Washakie, for various offences, the reviewing authority, General Crook, says: "The proceedings are approved, except the entering of a *no*le *prosequi* to the 3d specification of the 2d charge, which is disapproved. The proceedings show a deplorable lack of skill and interest, both on the part of the court and of the judge advocate, to possess themselves of a proper knowledge of their duties in that, they have not informed themselves that a judge advocate has no authority to enter a *no*le *prosequi*, or the court to authorize such act—this power being solely vested in the President of the United States, and in the authority convening the court." (S. C. M. O. 78, D. Platte, 1887.)

In a recent case at Fort Keogh, the reviewing authority, Gen. T. H. Ruger, U. S. A., says: "The record was returned to the court for reconsideration of its sentence. Upon reconvening, and the judge advocate not being present, the court designated a member to act as recorder and then proceeded to the transaction of the business before it. It is thought the proceedings in this respect are irregular and are therefore disapproved. The original proceedings and findings are approved; the sentence is disapproved."

POST QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE statement of the *Kansas City Times*, published in your issue of Sept. 10, 1887, that "There seems to be something wrong with the men that are appointed post quartermaster sergeants; nearly every month one or two of the corps is dishonorably discharged for some misdemeanor, etc.," conveys to the minds of those unacquainted with the facts, and who are willing to accept the opinion of a paper whose military interest, if not knowledge, is confined to the Department of the Missouri, that the corps must be composed of a pretty hard lot. If this statement is allowed to remain without being met, and replied to, the whole might be allowed to stand accepted in some quarters as a fact.

The *Times* says nearly every month one or two are dishonorably discharged, or words to that effect. To my knowledge, there only have been dishonorably discharged since the first appointment in the corps, Oct. 23, 1884, and three in three years, out of over one hundred appointments, is not so bad a showing as the *Times* would intimate. If compared with other corps of like grade and number, for the past three years, it will be found that the post quartermaster sergeants are not leading in number of desertions or dishonorably discharges. This comparison, however, is not offered as an excuse for those disgraced. The *Times* happens to have in consideration two sergeants only, and one of these it has evidently condemned on mere hearsay, as the sergeant has not been tried. This is not an indication, and much less is it proof, that the 78 sergeants remaining have "something wrong" with them.

The *Times* concludes by saying: "There should be a remedy for this somewhere, and a little investigation will result in finding a cause." I quite agree with it on this point. General Order No. 2, Headquarters of the Army, series of 1885, directs that "No one shall be selected as a post quartermaster sergeant against whom stands any charge of dishonesty, embezzlement, misapplication of property or money, or any immoral or scandalous practices whatever. The applicant must be a man of integrity and good character, obedient, willing, of good address and bearing." The above is perfectly plain. Now, admitting that this rule is closely followed by all boards of officers convened to examine candidates (and we have no right to assume that they deviate from the law in the slightest), how can a worthless man pass a satisfactory examination and be recommended for the position? When a man has successfully passed such a board, after its strict search, by inquiry and through the records of regiment and company for any dark spots on his character, and nothing has been found against him, we are bound to accept him as honest, sober, and upright. But when he joins his post as Q. M. Sergeant, and in a few months is found drunk on duty, his office work upside down, and public property missing, what are we to think about it? We might conclude that after he joined his new station he fell in with very bad company, who corrupted his good morals, so prominent a short time before. Such a case should not be considered a discredit to the whole corps, but to the board that recommended the man for appointment, and it shows that the confidence placed in him by it has been shamefully abused. The examples made of the few unworthy men who secure appointment will probably cause boards to be unusually careful in the future.

The corps is comparatively new, and the Army not having been accustomed to such a grade, consider it (at least some do,) as still on probation, and it is necessary to establish a close, and at times provoking, watch over the men composing it. Appointees joining strange posts, and having to deal with entire strangers, are, in most cases, made to feel this close surveillance more than those who serve with their old commands. Of course they should be all the more careful and zealous, and, generally, they soon gain the respect and confidence of their superiors. A sergeant may be dishonorably discharged for some grave misdemeanor, yet there may be some extenuating circumstances in his case that we do not hear of. Provoking words or actions on the part of his associates or others, aiming only at his downfall, may have caused him to do or say something inconsistent with his general character. Therefore I say it is not fair, when we read or hear of a man being dishonorably discharged, or, perhaps, in confinement or arrest only, to relegate him to the bad entirely, without first hearing something of his side, or conclude that because three or four do fail, and are deservedly punished, there is "something wrong" with the whole corps.

This is a trivial matter to those not interested, but it is of considerable moment to those who are endeavoring to maintain and promote the already efficient and excellent standing of an intelligent and useful body of men. None of the appointees, I think, claim to be infallible, or perfect in all things, as not a few seem to think they ought to be, simply because they have been before a board of officers.

APR 1888

ADMIRAL LUCE ON THE NAVY.

The following are the remarks of Admiral Luce, made at the banquet given last Saturday night in Philadelphia:

In behalf of my brother officers of the Naval profession and myself, I return our cordial thanks for the honor conferred upon the Navy upon this momentous occasion. And, in doing so, it is with a feeling of exultation that I find myself able to announce that, in the grand march of events which has distinguished the centennial year just closed, the Navy has not fallen in the rear. Small in mere numerical force, it has yet kept pace with the intellectual progress of the age. In that respect, at least, it may safely challenge a comparison with any of the navies of the old world.

While the century was still young, the school of the Naval officer was on the quarterdeck. It was there that the "young gentlemen" learned their first lessons in that art of seamanship which formed one of the distinguishing features of our early Navy and contributed so largely to our successes in the War of 1812.

In 1838 the first attempt to furnish our midshipmen with something like educational facilities was made, here in the city of Philadelphia, at the Naval Asylum, then under the governorship of the gallant Commodore James Biddle, of this city. It was at the Naval Asylum that the distinguished Admiral of the Navy and the Vice-Admiral, passed their examination for promotion.

But a longing on the part of our officers for wider fields of knowledge soon developed itself. The Naval Lyceum, established at the Navy-yard, New York, in 1833, was organized for the express purpose of "promoting a diffusion of useful knowledge." It published a Naval Magazine at that time the only one, and for many years the best that had appeared in this country. This was followed in 1838 by the Exploring Expedition under Lieut. the late Rear Admiral, Charles Wilkes. A depot of Charts and Instruments had already been established in the Navy-Department as early as 1830, and astronomical observations had been made by Lieut. Wilkes; the first, it is believed, undertaken in this country. On the departure of the Exploring Expedition, commanded by the officer just named, these observations, conducted by Lieut. James M. Gillis, were continued by order of the Secretary of the Navy, for the purpose of determining differences of longitude with the stations which might be occupied by the Expedition.

Such was the origin of the Naval Observatory at Washington, an institution, which, besides its valuable contributions to the Science of Astronomy, has done so much towards the more thorough instruction of our officers in Nautical Astronomy and the cultivation of their taste for the science itself.

Astronomical Observations being undertaken in an unpretending manner by our naval officers, carried on in conjunction with a great naval expedition undertaken in the interests of science, and continued for the better part of the century under the superintendency of naval officers, it is only natural that we have always claimed and always will claim, the outgrowth of those early endeavors, the Naval Observatory at Washington, as our peculiar property. It is the living witness of the progressive spirit of the Navy; and it is a high tribute, indeed, to the success of the naval administration of the observatory, that the French government, profiting by our example, has placed a naval officer, Rear Admiral Mouchez, in charge of the National Observatory in France.

The Coast Survey had already begun its great work, employing many naval officers on the hydrography of our rivers and harbors, and on the in-shore and deep sea soundings. This special branch of the public service has expanded with the rest. The Hydrographic Office, with its extensive fields of research, is rendering good service to our navigation interests, as all our seaport towns will attest; and the labors of Commander C. D. Sigsbee and Lieut. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. Navy, with ingeniously contrived instruments, of their own invention, in examining the origin, extent, phenomenon, and influence of the Gulf Stream, will, doubtless, prove among the most valuable contributions of the day to the Physical Geography of the Sea. The deep-sea soundings, and surveys in distant parts of the world; the correction of longitude by telegraphic comparisons of time; the Light House service—all give employment to a body of officers who, while rendering good service to the country are obtaining more extended knowledge and experience in those special branches of their profession.

That our officers are found qualified for so much scientific work is due, mainly, to the Naval Academy. The Naval Academy rendered possible, or rather has resulted in, the Naval Institute, which was established "for the advancement of professional and scientific knowledge in the Navy." Its publications have already enriched our professional literature.

The Naval Academy rendered possible the office of Naval Intelligence, which, though of recent origin, has, by its rapid growth and extensive researches, become one of the most important adjuncts of the Navy Department. And by a natural law of development the Naval Academy has produced the Torpedo School, and that crowning glory of our educational system, the Naval War College, the like of which, for the breadth and comprehensiveness of its scheme of lectures on the Science and Art of War, and on international law, is not to be found in any other country in the world. This is a record of which the Navy may be justly proud.

Nor have our seamen been neglected. Our Training Squadron is bringing out a class of young sailors who for their loyalty, habits of discipline, intelligence, and their remarkable aptitude for acquiring a knowledge of the use of modern arms and the various naval appliances to be found on board the later types of ships of war, will compare favorably with any body of seamen in the world.

This much for the personnel of the Navy. With regard to ships of war we certainly enjoy an enviable reputation. In numerical force alone have we been found wanting. From the frigates built in '07 to those launched in '85, we have excelled other nations in the beauty, strength and fighting qualities of our men of war.

Those magnificent specimens of naval architecture known as the Minnesota class, carrying batteries up-

til then unthought of, were for years the objects of universal admiration. Will any one have the hardihood to say that this bright chapter of our history shall suddenly and forever close. The history of every navy shows that each in its turn has had its flood tide of prosperity as well as its periods of depression. Our own forms no exception to the rule. But the extremes with us have never been excessive.

In the early days of the century, ship building flourished most generously where ship timber abounded, and during long years ship building formed one of the principal industries of our Eastern coasts. But now the naval architect, abandoning the timber lands, looks for his materials in the iron and coal regions, and the banks of the Delaware have now become the birthplace and cradle of the new Navy.

The city of Philadelphia has been associated with the history of the Navy in a peculiar manner. The remains of the *Alliance*, the last ship of the Continental Navy, and consort of the *Bon Homme Richard*, during her celebrated fight under Paul Jones in 1779, now lies upon her shores. During an interval of 12 years we had no Navy. But the Continental Navy died only as the fruitful seed dies to germinate and bring forth more abundantly; and not long after the adoption of the Constitution, measures were taken to build a Navy, and the frigate *United States*, launched here in Philadelphia in 1797, was the first ship afloat of the Navy under our Government as at present organized. And now we have the beautiful *Dolphin*, the first ship of the Navy of Steel.

The Navy is small, indeed, and if 60,000,000 of people deem that it shall remain so, we, of the profession, cheerfully acquiesce. But when, in the fulness of time, and the wisdom of Congress, the burdens which now embarrass the mercantile marine shall be removed and our ocean commerce shall once more spread over every sea, then will the Navy attain its full and natural growth, not in numbers, but in the perfection of its organization and means and capacity of expansion.

But in these hundred years, now drawing to a close, there is one thing that has undergone no material change, and that is our flag. What it was designed to be by the resolution of June 4, 1777, that it is, substantially, to-day. It is one of the oldest now displayed upon the ocean.

A change in the colors, or device, of a flag generally indicates a change in the political conditions of the country it represents. But our beautiful flag during the century just closing has changed only in the lustre and abundance of the stars in its canton. Let us pray that those stars, symbols of our States, may never be subject to perturbation nor occultation; but that each one may, like the celestial spheres, silently and steadfastly follow its appointed course, in perfect harmony with law and order, and in humble submission to the will of the Great Ruler of All.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SHOOTING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

READING in the JOURNAL of Sept. 3 a correspondent's account of events at Bellevue Rifle Range I was much impressed with the remarks attributed to Gen. H. A. Morrow, U. S. A., especially his statement that "patience, perseverance and industry . . . are absolutely necessary qualifications of the marksman," for I had only just finished a study of paragraphs 564-568 and 574-5 of Blunt's Rifle Firing, and endeavoring, unsuccessfully, to reach a conclusion as to why a team of enlisted men from the 12th Infantry had been ordered to take part in the Department competition just closed at Fort Snelling, Minn. I see it all now.

The paragraphs quoted from Blunt, in the light of what is to follow, are the vagaries of a theorist, and the "patience and perseverance" of the men of the 12th must have been relied on to sustain them in the mortification and chagrin of a defeat which should have never been thrust upon them.

They were at Duluth, Minnesota, en route to their new stations in Dakota, when the order to designate competitors was published to the companies.

The "experience" of the 12th in making the tour of the lakes from Buffalo to Duluth, advertised, or, rather, advertised to in other columns was of a nature to have entirely disqualified any of them for the work of competitors. It is not, of course, claimed that they were unfitted for their ordinary duties, but for the extraordinary work of competing with Dakota riflemen, they certainly were. Their practice season in New York had virtually closed July 1, when preparations were begun for changing station. On July 26 they embarked at Buffalo on a freight transport, and for six days had a very hard time, being huddled together in a way that "beggars description." After a two days' sojourn at Duluth the "competitors" were ordered to Fort Snelling.

Let it be urged that they had a chance to brace up at the Rifle Camp it will be as well to add that "things are not always what they seem" at Department Rifle Camps either.

Eighty odd company funds in the Department had been assessed \$2 each "for the better subsistence of the competitors," but it is claimed that the "better subsistence" failed to materialize. Even the tents furnished were poor. When it rained the unfortunate competitors were kept awake skimming for a dry spot.

In connection with campaigning they would have thought nothing of these matters, but no team should ever have been handicapped as was that of the enlisted men of the 12th, and no one possessed of the facts and having the faintest *esprit de corps* should keep the matter concealed.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, September, 1887.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

A register of the Pennsylvania Commandery, containing the record in the Military or Naval Service of the entire membership elected, transferred or died from April 15, 1862, to May 4, 1887, is ready for distribution, and will be forwarded to companions only on receipt of \$1.25. To those not members it will be sold at the cost price, \$2.50. It is announced to Gen. Hancock, prepared by direction of the Commandery-in-Chief, is ready for distribution, and will be forwarded to any address on receipt of 75 cents. The few on hand will require early application to secure them.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At Philadelphia Sept. 20.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 1 gun. Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. At Philadelphia Sept. 20.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Philadelphia Sept. 20.

OSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Philadelphia Sept. 20.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At Philadelphia Sept. 20.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Left Philadelphia, Sept. 22, for Norfolk, Va.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adm. D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Lazaretto, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Aug. 6. Was to go to Ilha Grande Aug. 7.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. n. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. At Lazaretto, Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 12.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickins. Arrived at Montevideo Sept. 17.

European Station—R. Adm. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Captain George Dewey. To sail from Leghorn, Italy, Sept. 1, via Marseilles, Barcelona, Valencia and Malaga for Gibraltar, expecting to arrive at the latter place about Sept. 24.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. At Cadiz Aug. 15. To join the *Pensacola* at Gibraltar about Sept. 24.

Pacific Station—Rear Adm. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempf. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Honolulu Aug. 27.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. Sailed from Callao, Peru, Aug. 17, and arrived at Paita, Peru, Aug. 22.

IROQUOI, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Callao Aug. 20. Ordered to proceed to the Mare Island Navy-yard.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Acapulco Aug. 2.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Sailed for Honolulu, from Callao, Peru, Sept. 10.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. Arrived at Wrangle, Alaska, July 26, from Sitka.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. Sailed from Callao, Peru, for Panama, Sept. 19.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Was at Honolulu Aug. 27.

Asiatic Station—Rear Adm. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. E. O. Matthews. Capt. Byron Wilson has been ordered to command, per steamer of Aug. 23. At Kobe Aug. 17. Was to go to Corea about middle of August.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Chefoo, China, Aug. 17, there to remain two weeks, and then go to Vladivostok and await further orders.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Kobe Aug. 17. To proceed to Yokohama, Japan, Aug. 27.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama Aug. 17.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. Sailed from Nagasaki for Chefoo Aug. 6—probably at Chemulpo, Corea, Aug. 17.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Kobe Aug. 16. To sail Aug. 17 for Nagasaki.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent for the present to New York.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Maderia Aug. 19. Expected to reach New York by Sept. 25.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Maderia Aug. 19. Expected to reach New York by Sept. 25.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Maderia Aug. 19. Expected to reach New York by Sept. 25.

On Special Service.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York Navy yard.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, School Ship of Naval Academy. Comdr. C. L. Huntington. At Portsmouth, N. H., under repairs.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York Sept. 23.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. Yard tug, Norfolk, Va.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Commander H. F. Pickens. At Detroit, Mich., Sept. 11.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Francisco, Cal., undergoing repairs.

ST. MARY's, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Is now cruising about the Sound. She will arrive at New York City about Sept. 25, and ten days later the annual examination will take place. The vessel will then go into winter quarters at the East 22d Street pier.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Captain N. H. Farquhar. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro Sept. 10.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain T. F. Kane. Gunship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WARASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajar*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullany.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

WE return our thanks to Lieut. C. H. West, U. S. Navy, for a roster of Officers on the Asiatic Station, corrected to May 16, 1887, showing the date of each officer's order detailing him on the station, the vessel he is attached to and how he arrived on the station.

A BOARD of Survey, consisting of Capt. O'Kane, Naval Constructor McIntyre and the master workman of the Portsmouth Navy-yard, has been appointed to inspect the *Constitution*, now at the Portsmouth Yard, and estimate the cost of repairing her.

It is not believed that Mr. Kunstadter will be given an opportunity to test his screw-steering apparatus on the *Boston*. The Secretary of the Navy agreed to allow the trial if it would cause no inconvenience, but that is as far as the matter has gone, and it is expected that nothing further will be done.

The board on the cost of construction of the 6,000-ton cruisers are at work on their estimates reducing them as much as possible, in the hope of bringing them within the limit of the appropriation. It is thought probable that success will attend their efforts, as Secretary Whitney is anxious that work shall be started at once.

A LETTER from the South Atlantic Station, dated Aug. 31, says: As soon as a surgeon can be procured from the *Trenton*, the *Alliance* will sail for Bahia and Pernambuco, Brazil. The *Tallapoosa*, now in drydock, will visit Santa Catharina and certain ports in the Uruguayan and Argentine Republics. The squadron was at Itha Grande during August, engaged in target practice.

A KEY WEST despatch of Sept. 16 says: "Two Spanish vessels are cruising near here, and are thought by excitable residents to be bent on kidnapping a pair of Cuban-Americans who are wanted for filibustering. Seventeen men, supposed to belong to the filibustering force, have been captured in the jurisdiction of Matanzas, and will be tried by court-martial in the city of Matanzas."

CHIEF NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR WILSON has returned from San Francisco. While in the Golden Gate city he inspected the work being done on the cruiser *Charlestown* by the Union Iron Works and expresses himself as being more than pleased with the progress made. The keel has been laid and many of the frames put in position. On Thursday the second payment on this vessel was made. It amounted to something over \$91,000.

THE Engineer and Construction officers of the Floating Battery Board are now at work developing the ideas of Secretary Whitney concerning the type of vessel suitable for harbor defence. It seems that none of the plans submitted by outside parties meet with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy. He has instructed the board to prepare him plans of an armored torpedo boat. The boat is to be provided with torpedo gear and to be ram shaped.

THE Hydrographic Office has received reports from the masters of more than 300 vessels describing their experiences at sea in the track of the three cyclones of the last week of August and first of September. From these reports the tracks of the storms are being accurately mapped. An instructive pamphlet is in course of preparation under the direction of Comdr. Bartlett, in which the means taken by the captains of these vessels to avoid disaster will be commented upon and the best course to be pursued under like circumstances will be discussed.

WORK on the *Chicago* is confined to the readjustments found necessary after the recent dock tests, and the examination of one of the low pressure steam valves, whose action was not regarded as showing a proper adjustment. A large part of the work required to fit her engines for another series of tests is about completed, but the work on the steam valve will involve at least another week of time, so that the sea trial of the machinery will not come off until late in October. In the meantime the battery, gun carriages and other fittings are being pushed to completion. About all of the electric motive power is on board, though not yet erected in place. The Armstrong and Sims Company furnish

the engines for running the dynamo, the Edison incandescent being the system of lighting decided upon.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

SEPT. 19.—Lieutenant Sidney A. Staunton, to duty in the Bureau of Navigation Oct. 15.

Lieutenant Chas. F. Pond, to the *Ranger*. Paymaster G. E. Hendee, to take charge of the accounts of public property of the ironclads at City Point, Va., in addition to his present duties.

Surgeon H. P. Harvey, to the *Mohican*.

SEPT. 21.—Surgeon J. Rufus Tryon, to duty at the Marine rendezvous, N. Y., Oct. 1.

Detached.

SEPT. 19.—P. A. Paymaster John Corwine, from duty on the ironclads at City Point, Va., settle accounts and wait orders.

Surgeon G. H. Cooke, from the *Mohican* and ordered home.

Assistant Surgeon James G. Field, from duty at the Marine rendezvous and ordered to the *Vermont*.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending Sept. 21, 1887:

Thomas Gurney, third class apprentice, died Sept. 7 at Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Joseph B. Senter, beneficiary, died Sept. 14 at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

MARINE CORPS.

SEPT. 22.—2d Lieutenant C. M. Perkins, detached from the *Richmond* and granted sick leave.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ADVICES from the Naval Academy this week state that the detachment of Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington and Lieut. R. R. Ingersoll from the Naval Academy will create two vacancies in the Academic Board. The former is the Commandant of Cadets, and the latter head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery.

The Court-martial convened to try Naval Cadets charged with hazing began its session at the Naval Academy Sept. 19. Mr. James M. Munroe, of Annapolis, appeared for Naval Cadet Joseph A. Leeds, a resident of Philadelphia, whose name was first taken up. The accused is charged with having hazed Cadet M. E. Reed by ordering him to stand on his head on board the frigate *Santee* on or about Sept. 11. Counsel for the accused filed three exceptions in the nature of demurrer, as follows: Firstly, that the specification failed to charge any offence known to the law or against the Navy Regulation; secondly, Naval Cadets are not liable to punishment for hazing under act of 1874 as modified by act of 1882; thirdly, one 4th Classman cannot haze another 4th Classman. The courts having overruled the exceptions, the testimony was proceeded with, the witnesses being Lieut.-Comdr. Todd, Lieut. Miller, Cadet Reed and Master-at-Arms Henry Smart. The testimony failed to disclose any force, threats or intimidation connected with the alleged hazing. On Sept. 21 the Court submitted their conclusion to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy for his approval. The same day the charge against Naval Cadet J. K. Robinson was taken up. The accused is charged with causing Naval Cadet Edgar E. Arison, a resident of Pennsylvania, "to look steadily at a gaslight until it became painful." Both are members of the 4th Class. The accused is a son of the District Attorney of Detroit, Mich., who is now in Annapolis.

Superintendent Sampson has ordered a Court-martial to be convened at the Naval Academy, Monday, Sept. 26, for the trial of Naval Cadet W. W. Leonard, a resident of Texas, charged with hazing. Several other students are also involved in the hazing affair, including Naval Cadet Joseph A. Leeds, of Philadelphia. Comdr. C. D. Sigbee is president of the Court, and Lieut. A. C. Hodgson, Judge-Advocate. The other members are Lieuts. J. B. Briggs and J. O. Nicholson.

RECENT DEATHS.

REAR ADMIRAL J. R. MADISON MULLANY, U. S. Navy, retired, died at Bryn Mawr, Sept. 17, in the 70th year of his age. He entered the Navy as a Midshipman on Jan. 7, 1832; was promoted to Passed Midshipman in June, 1838; Lieutenant in February, 1844; Commander in October, 1861; Captain in July, 1866, and Commodore in August, 1870. He had seen over twenty-three years of sea service, and served on other duties nearly twenty years. He commanded the *Blenville*, North Atlantic and West Gulf Squadron, from April, 1862, to May, 1865, except during the battle of Mobile Harbor, Aug. 5, 1864, when he was in command of the *Onaida*. The *Blenville* not being considered by Admiral Farragut as a fit vessel to engage the forts and Capt. Mullany having volunteered his services for the engagement, he was assigned by Farragut to the command of the *Onaida*. This ship, lashed to the *Galena*, was on the side exposed to the fire of Fort Morgan. She occupied the rear of the line of battle and was exposed to a very destructive fire from Fort Morgan. The first shell which struck her killed the cabin steward, cut the wheel ropes and set the cabin on fire. The steering gear being repaired, the ship was again struck, exploding the starboard boiler and scalding sixteen men. Steam was still kept up on the port boiler and sufficed to move the ship. As rearmost vessel, she was under heavy fire long after she was able to return it, for the reason that she had passed too far beyond the fort to train her guns

sufficiently aft to bring them to bear on it. When nearly beyond the fire of Fort Morgan the *Onaida* was attacked by the ram *Tennessee*, with which she exchanged shots. The *Tennessee* came up under her stern and raked her, one shot inflicting severe loss upon the ship and wounding Capt. Mullany in several places, one of which rendered the amputation of the left arm necessary. Up to this time he had exercised active command of the two vessels, standing on the poop deck directing the course of his ship, and encouraging his crew by his voice and example. After this injury the ship was not again struck, and as far as the *Onaida* and *Galena* were concerned the engagement was ended. In addition to his distinguished services at Mobile, he was repeatedly under fire elsewhere, and in 1863 commanded a division of the West Gulf Squadron, and he captured several British blockade runners and two schooners laden with cotton in Galveston Harbor, Texas. He returned to Philadelphia with the steamer *Blenville* May, 1865, and assumed charge of the Ordnance Department at the New York Navy-yard, where he remained for three years. He subsequently commanded the steamship *Richmond* for three years, and the Mediterranean Squadron of the European fleet for a year, and returned to the United States in November, 1871. On October 5, 1872, he took command of the Navy-yard, and was subsequently in charge of the League Island Naval Station, from which he was ordered to the Naval Asylum Governorship, which he held until October 26, 1879, when he vacated that position, and was placed upon the retired list. The funeral services took place on Tuesday from his late residence, 2124 Spruce street, Philadelphia. The vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron which went to that city last week to attend the centennial celebration were detained there until after the funeral so as to enable a large delegation from the fleet to attend it. Quoting from a correspondent, "No government or country ever had a more faithful or gallant public servant, and he was as genial, as gentle and as kind as he was faithful and brave."

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES B. RICKETTS, U. S. Army, retired, a distinguished officer, well known to the Army and the country, died at Washington on Thursday afternoon, September 22. He had been ill for some years, and at times his illness had taken alarming turns and threatened to terminate his existence. A gunshot wound through the lung, received at Winchester, gave him great trouble. Through exposure he contracted pneumonia several years ago, and it left him with a painful cough. His constitution was a strong one, and his recuperative powers astonished the physicians. The deceased officer was born in New York City June 21, 1817, entered the Military Academy in 1835, was graduated in 1839, and promoted to the 1st U. S. Artillery. He served continuously until retired from active service, January 3, 1867, for disability for wounds received in battle. He leaves a widow, a well known and esteemed lady, a daughter and a son, who is in his junior year at Princeton.

ASSISTANT SURGEON EDWARD H. VAN WYCK, U. S. Navy, retired, who died at Closter, N. J., Sept. 11, in the 72d year of his age, entered the Navy, June 20, 1838, and was retired in 1861. He was a resident of New York city for many years.

THE Navy Department is informed of the death of Ensign N. S. Moseley on the Coast Survey steamer *McArthur*, on September 18.

WHILE the centennial celebrations at Philadelphia were at their height the Episcopal service for the dead was being read at a modest house on Second street, Washington, over the remains of Septima Randolph Melickham, who died Sept. 14, aged 73 years. She was the last surviving grandchild of the author of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Melickham was the daughter of Martha Jefferson, and her father was Governor Thomas M. Randolph, of Virginia.

GENERAL WILLIAM PRESTON, who died at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 21, served with distinction in the Mexican War as Lieut.-Colonel of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Volunteers. After the war he served in Congress, and was Minister to Spain under President Buchanan. He served on the Confederate side during the war, on the staff of his brother-in-law, General Albert Sidney Johnston, who died in his arms at the battle of Shiloh.

THE HON. JOSEPH CILLEY, the oldest ex-United States Senator and a veteran of the war of 1812, died at Nottingham, N. H., Sept. 16, at the age of 96 years. He had been in failing health for some time. Cilley was descended from the family of that name which acquired distinction during the Revolution, and his grandfather was a member of General Washington's staff.

MR. THOMAS PELLARS WALKER, who died at Elizabeth, Pa., Sept. 14, was a son of the late Mr. Samuel Walker and a brother of Mrs. Ekin, wife of General Jas. A. Ekin, U. S. Army. He had been ill for a long time, caused by pulmonary troubles. Mr. Walker was well-known throughout the Valley of the Monongahela. His age was 44.

MRS. ANTOINETTE J. WATTERS, who died in Baltimore Sept. 16, was the widow of Comdr. John Watters, U. S. N., and mother of Ensign John S. Watters, U. S. N.

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The July number of the Navy Register will soon
be ready for distribution. The proof sheets have
been received from the Public Printer and revised.
The new Register embraces several new features
which result in a reduction of the number of its
pages. The type of the coming issue of the Register
is much smaller than that used in the old Registers
and will, therefore, not be so handy as a book of re-
ference. The columns in the new Register materi-
ally differ from those of the old. Only the name
of the State from which an officer is appointed ap-
pears. The columns in which were stated the names
of the State where born and that of present resi-
dence are eliminated. The date of beginning of pre-
sent duty or leave is given. Then comes a series of
columns giving the date of each commission re-
ceived. The fly-leaf of the new Register gives the
names of all Department officers. The name of the
Secretary appears at the head of the list and that of
Chief Clerk Hogg immediately following. Then
comes the name of each chief of bureau and his
chief clerk. The line officers who are at the head
of bureaus are designated as Commodores, their re-
lative rank, while the staff officers are designated
as Chief Constructor, Paymaster General and En-
gineer-in-Chief. The Judge Advocate General is
designated by his relative rank, Colonel.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in a venturesome fore-
cast of "Philadelphia in 1887," says: "Along both
river fronts the wharves are constantly crowded
with vessels of all nations, discharging or taking on
cargoes, while at League Island the workshops of
the United States Navy Yard are constantly repairing
vessels or building new ones; the United States has
regained that mastery of the sea which the Gov-
ernment threw away after the last Rebellion."

THE annual report of the Board of Visitors to the
U. S. Military Academy for the current year has
not yet been received at the War Department. At
last accounts, the President of the Board, Mr.
Childs, of Philadelphia, was waiting for the reports
of the sub-committees before commencing the full
report. It is probable that Mr. Childs's representa-
tive in Washington, Major Carson, a graduate of
the Academy, and the father of 2d Lieutenant John
M. Carson, 5th Cavalry, will render material assis-
tance in the preparation of the report.

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ARMYNAVY.

THE DYNAMITE GUN.

THE destructive efficiency of Lieutenant Zalinski's
pneumatic dynamite gun was very satisfactorily
illustrated on the afternoon of Tuesday, Sept. 21.
It will be remembered that some months ago Secre-
tary Whitney ordered that firing tests of the prac-
tical value of the gun should be made as soon as a
proper craft for blowing up should be at the dis-
posal of the Department. The vessel finally selected
was the *Silliman*, one of the old coast survey
schooners, which had been condemned. The dimen-
sions of the vessel were 80 feet length by about 20
feet beam, and she was anchored in the lower bay,
off what is known as Bath Beach, at a distance of
1,980 yards from Fort Lafayette, upon the enceinte
of which the firing party was located. As the
schooner lay pointing stern on to the fort, the tar-
get was essentially a small one, and calculated to
test thoroughly the skill of the artillerist and the
precision of the gun.

At precisely 3 o'clock the first shot, a blank, de-
signed to establish the range, was fired, shortly suc-
ceeded by a second discharge of the same tentative
character. The elevation of the gun was about four-
teen degrees, and the pressure of air 600 to 607
pounds per square inch. The first blank cartridge
fell apparently some ten yards astern of the vessel's
starboard quarter, and the second, an excellent line
shot, two yards nearer and directly astern of the
target.

The precision of aim having been thus satisfac-
torily demonstrated, the loaded projectile was next
resorted to. In justice to Lieutenant Zalinski and
the perfection of his invention, it should be stated,
in correction of the errors of the daily press report-
ers, that the long waits, varying from twenty to
thirty minutes, between the destructive shots, were
not due to any necessity of replenishing the com-
pressed air, but to the fact of a very serious delay
in the arrival of the explosive, which required the
shells to be loaded during the course of the trial, an
operation demanding considerable time as well as
skill. Ordinarily, with shells already charged with
the explosive, the 8-inch gun, used on Tuesday, re-
quire barely a minute, between shots, if handled
by a well drilled crew.

The bursting charge of nitro-gelatine of the first
two shells, weighed 55 pounds. The effect of the
first shell was precisely what Lieutenant Zalinski
intended it should be. It struck the water a short
remove from the starboard quarter of the *Silliman*.
The usual physical phenomena attending the burst-
ing of submerged explosives, the lofty perpendicular
column of spray, suspended for a moment in the
air, followed by the muffled roar of the discharge,
passed away, and discovered the schooner bereft of
her mainmast, her starboard taffrail shattered by
the shock, and her deck house partially broken up.
During the interval required for loading a launch
party from the *Despatch*, visited the vessel, and

reported her much injured and leaking. The second shot, fired after some thirty minutes, completed her destruction. After the misty screen of spray had passed, she was plainly seen thrown up out of the water and falling back, broken in two, lengthwise, a confused mass of wreckage, surmounted by a large water tank of iron blown up out of her hold by the force of the explosion. A third shell reduced what was left of any considerable size to the standard of kindling wood, though the foremast or a portion of it still stood, the wreck beneath lying on a shoal. By the time a fourth and final shell was ready, the mast and its supports, of barrel buoys, had floated out of range.

As an illustration of the control which Lieut. Zalinski has acquired of this newest engine of destruction and of its availability in the hands of an expert artillerist, the subjoined facts are significant. Some ten days before the trial, he prepared and presented to Mr. Schuyler, the president of the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Co., a programme of the shots he intended to fire, with their results, it being then understood that the schooner would be anchored bow on to the firing point. According to this programme the first shot was to do damage of a minor degree to the bow and its neighborhood, probably shaking out the foremast; and its successor, thrown more directly under the vessel, was to break her in two and sink her.

During the firing Lieutenant John Ruckman, of the 5th Artillery, from a point on the beach, assisted by two sergeants, took careful observations by means of his theodolite of the shots. The results reported are as follows, singularly like those detected by the ordinary observer's vision: The first blank shot struck nine and a half yards astern, and the second eight. The first destructive shot was perfect, just clearing the stern; the second exploded nearly under the vessel amidships; the third three yards ahead of the wreck, and the fourth twenty yards short, that being the exact distance to which it had drifted.

To Lieutenant Zalinski, who was summoned to the *Despatch*, the Secretary expressed himself as very much pleased at the successful demonstration.

THE NEW YORK NAVY-YARD.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the preliminaries have all been settled, the contract signed, and bonds executed, it is not clear that the large drydock to be constructed at the New York Navy-yard will have much progress made on it the present year. And the probability of carrying on the necessary operations during the winter is not at all promising. Much of the labor cannot be conducted at a low temperature, so that it is feared that little advance will be made until next spring. In the meantime the ground to be included in the dock and its surroundings is being cleared of the accumulations of rubbish and old material which have been allowed to collect for many years, and much money will be spent in this handling of worn-out boilers and other waste. Probably it would well pay the Navy Department to give much of the material away to whoever would remove it. A correspondent writes to us in this dissatisfied tone: "The walks and roads in the narrow parts of the yard are in a most dilapidated condition, in many cases being unsafe for pedestrians, and with scarcely an exception in a shocking condition of decay and unrepair. The same may be said of many of the fine buildings with which the Brooklyn yard is provided, and a few years more of neglect and non-attention will find more than one important edifice in practical ruin, unfit for use and occupancy. All of the wooden wharves are found in the same state of rotteness and wreck, this being especially the case on every side of the Cob Dock and in the vicinity of the receiving ship *Vermont*. Several of the wharves are in danger of falling overboard, and at one point a placard announces 'Danger.' Now this does not indicate a creditable state of things at such an important naval station as New York, and it would seem that good taste, at least, would suggest a moderate annual expenditure by Congress, for current and necessary repairs in this yard would be money well applied." Certainly the incongruity of a new steel cruiser preparing for sea alongside a rotten wooden wharf placarded "dangerous" must be patent to any one, and difficult to explain to the

foreign visitor or naval officer. As the policy of the Government is probably settled to retain the Navy-yard in its present locality, some expense should be made to maintain it in a creditable state of repair and safety. To our officers who have seen the scrupulous condition of efficiency in which the Navy-yards and Dock-yards abroad are maintained, the contrast in the condition of the Brooklyn yard must be apparent. Secretary Whitney has done many excellent things since entering the office of the Naval Portfolio, and will no doubt duly do something for this, the most important naval workshop the country possesses.

THE HOTCHKISS CANNON.

WE noted last week the energy with which General Superintendent E. W. Very, of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company, was forwarding the new contract for supplying the guns of this company to the Navy. In a new publication of the company, designed to supersede a previous inaccurate one, we find several new features which as yet are not introduced into this country or well known. An additional statement of importance is that the company is now prepared to manufacture every article of Hotchkiss material in the United States.

Plate I. of this new publication shows what is called the Elswick Recoil Mount. This mount is intended for positions where either the decks and scantlings of a vessel are too light to withstand the heavy strains of non-recoil, or where (as shown in the plate) the height of trunnions is so small above the base plate that the metal of the mount cannot develop its elasticity and bring the strains properly on the fastenings. The company has supplied several hundreds of these mounts to the English and French Navies. The recoil is taken on oil cylinders with a spring for counter recoil, so that the gun returns automatically to the firing position. It is made clear that the aim is from the shoulder as with the non-recoil mount. The strains are regulated to 2,000 lbs. on the fastenings throughout recoil in all guns.

Plate III. shows all of their rapid firing guns, from the 1 pdr. guard boat gun to the 35 pdr., which is a substitute for the regular 5-inch guns. These latter guns throw a 60 lb. shell with a speed of aimed fire of one per minute. Their guns throw a 33 lb. shell with speed of aimed fire of 10 shots per minute. Plate XI. shows the ammunition of all these guns, and Plate XXXIV. shows the 33 pdr. carriage, which is so built that the gunner who fires, trains and elevates the gun himself, and can counteract the rolling and swinging of the ship perfectly. Their 9 pdr. is not known in this country. It is shown with its ammunition in Plates III., XI., and XXXI.

Plate IX. shows their new shrapnel, which they consider as giving the closest cone of fire of any shrapnel in existence. It is noticeable that the exploding charge is in the front of the shell, instead of being in the axis or at the base. The body of the shell is completely filled with balls held rigidly in place by cast iron discs. The fuze is a combination, time and percussion. Their 6 pdr. shrapnel gives 140 killing pieces on explosion. The fuze of itself gives three pieces on explosion, instead of but one as in other fuzes. Plate XV. shows their Mountain and Landing Carriage. This carriage, it will be noticed, breaks in two across the trail, so that any single piece of gun or carriage can be carried by one man.

Plates XVI. and XXV. show what is called the non-recoil Field Carriage. This is said to be the only carriage in the world that never throws its gun off the aim; and thus permits the development of rapid fire in the field. It will be noticed by those who examine it, that the carriage is in two parts, so that a spring recoil is allowed to all above the axle. The publication sets forth the requirements which the company had to meet in designing this carriage.

Plate XXVI. shows the new form of limber, the ammunition being stowed in drawers, so that it is easier got at and better stowed than with the old limbers. Plate XVII. shows the type of mount which the company put into the Spithead forts, where their guns have to be mounted on the sole of the embrasure, and in such a manner as to let the

heavy 10 inch guns work over them in the same embrasures.

Plate XXIV. gives a penetration scale into steel and wire plates for steel projectiles up to the 6 pdr. Plate XXIX. shows a pivot carriage for the 6 pdr., which has been put into several yachts and in light gunboats where one gun was required to fight on both sides of the deck. Plate XXX. shows the Guard Boat Armament, a most important addition to the fighting strength of a vessel, as it gives an artillery power to all the boats of a ship, and makes the light pulling boat an important factor in the defence against torpedo boat attacks.

In Chapter VI. an effort is made to solve successfully one of the important problems of naval artillery defence. Bringing a gun into action against a torpedo boat, the chances of stopping an attack are deduced, and the rules which should guide the gunner when he first takes his station at the gun on the lookout for an attack are determined. This is thought to be the first time that the complete solution of this problem has been attempted.

In this account of the more noteworthy contents of the book, we have followed as closely as practicable the language of Superintendent Very, in order that its views may be presented accurately.

We understand that Lieutenant Very having accomplished the object which brought him to America, viz., arranging for an order from the Navy Department for a number of Hotchkiss guns, and completing plans for their manufacture in this country, will shortly return to Paris to enter upon new fields of duty for the firm which he represents. Mr. Larie Benét, youngest son of General Benét, who has been connected with the firm for the past few years, will take charge of affairs on this end of the line in Mr. Very's absence. His office is at 1429 Pa. ave., Washington, D. C., where he can be found when not at Pratt and Whitney's works at Hartford, Ct., where the guns for the Navy are being built.

THE NAVAL RESERVE.

THE subject of a naval reserve for this country is again attracting attention. A committee, of which Commo. Elbridge T. Gerry, of the New York Yacht Club, and ex-Lieutenant Commander Philip B. Low are members, had an informal conference with Congressman Randall last week, with a view of enlisting his support to last winter's bill on this subject, which is to be reintroduced at the coming session of Congress. He promised to support it. Congressman McAdoo and other members of the House Naval Committee also promised their aid. In addition, in accordance with the project briefly mentioned last week in the JOURNAL, a circular was sent to naval officers, yacht owners and others interested in maritime affairs, calling a meeting to be held yesterday, at the office of Capt. H. Erben, Pres. Board U. S. Naval Inspection, Post Office Building, New York, with a view of pushing the project for a Naval Reserve Corps, and to provide means for instruction in navigation, gunnery and other duties. A committee composed of two representatives of the Merchant Marine, two ex-naval officers and one yacht owner was to be appointed to take the entire subject under consideration, and to report a plan to increase the naval strength of the United States and aid the development of the Merchant Marine. This is in conformity to Secretary Whitney's action. The bill for Congress to act upon will authorize the payment of annual bounties to owners of steam vessels that may be engaged in the coasting or foreign trade with an American registry, such vessels to be constructed according to the requirements of the Navy Department, or that may be reported by a board of naval officers as suitable for armed auxiliary cruisers. They must be capable of mounting not less than two high-powered rifle guns of modern construction, and will be designated as auxiliary cruisers of the first or second class, and be so specified in the Navy Register. Steamers in the coasting trade will receive only 33 per cent. of the bounty paid to vessels of a corresponding class engaged in the foreign trade, which in no case shall exceed 30 cents per ton per 1,000 miles of distance covered, and they will at all times be at the disposition of the Government, and may be transferred temporarily or permanently to the naval service.

The subject is one of a high degree of im-

portance, and there is no reason why our country should be behind others in this important respect.

RETURNS from examining boards in the cases of candidates for appointment as Hospital Stewards and Acting Hospital Stewards are arriving at the Surgeon-General's Office daily from the various departments. Only a few posts in Texas are yet to be heard from before the Surgeon-General's Office will be able to arrange the list of successful candidates. The appointment to vacancies in both grades, it will be remembered, are to be made from this list in regular order of merit as marked from the examination papers. Thus far the Medical Department seems thoroughly well satisfied with the results obtained from the mode of examination prescribed. The terms of enlistment of three Hospital Stewards have expired since the general order went into effect, and all three successfully passed the examination prescribed. Transfers of enlisted men to the new corps, we observe, still go on.

A WASHINGTON despatch to the New York Herald says: "Lieutenant-General Sheridan's prediction in his speech at the Centennial banquet, that arbitration will take the place of war in the settlement of international disputes, is not surprising to his intimate associates, who know the bent of his mind and his opinions in regard to progress in civilized countries. He believes that a revolution must take place. To a friend the General remarked a few days ago: 'The present tendency of the armaments throughout the world is towards organized murder as a substitute for military strategy and civilized warfare.' This opinion is general among military men who follow the experiments with high explosives looking towards their use in war. General Rosecrans, commenting to-day upon the successful test of the pneumatic dynamite gun at Sandy Hook, said it would be important for comparison with the tests that have been made at the same place and at San Francisco by ex-Lieutenant Graydon, whose dynamite shells were successfully thrown long distances from powder guns. General Rosecrans also discussed the possibilities of a still later invention of a dynamite shell, intended for use in ordinary powder cannon, which he regards as a very important improvement in the line of destructive weapons of war."

THE New York Tribune in an article on Creedmoor adverts to its past usefulness and its present advantages, and says: "A great international match might revive the popular interest in the range." It concludes its prolonged observations by saying: "The people of Queens are naturally up in arms at the bare idea of starting a range on Staten Island. Queens without Creedmoor would be a wilderness. What! Turn the long powder scarred level into a lonely waste? Make a rabbit warren of it, or give it up to the birds of the air and the beasts of the field? Or even send the ploughshare driving among the earth bedded bullets? And after all, Creedmoor is likely to be Creedmoor for many a day yet. The rifle's sharp note will still waken the echoes, and the small boy plucking wild flowers by the side of the unspeakable road will still shyly whistle, as the marksmen plod homeward in the gloaming, 'Johnny, get your gun! Get your gun!'"

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the Services to the fact that Lieut. Hugh T. Reed's "Standard Infantry Tactics" has already reached a third edition. The characteristic merits of this work have already been pointed out in the JOURNAL, but now an additional feature appears, thus described in the preface to the Third Edition:

"Companies of infantry are usually so small in times of peace that they are habitually formed and manoeuvred in single rank, and, as all systems of tactics heretofore used in the United States have regarded the double rank as the primary formation, the authorized evolutions and exercises have been reversed by the author, and those heretofore given for a single rank, with explanations for manoeuvres in double rank."

We also call attention to this further extract from the preface of this new edition:

"Great care has been taken to collect the official orders and letters promulgated by the War Department pertaining to the tactics of the Infantry arm of the Service, and to arrange this work in a concise and convenient form for the use of officers and men of the Army and militia of the United States. In this connection it must be borne in mind that many changes have been made in the arms and accoutrements issued to the Infantry, and that for this and other reasons changes have been made in the tactics adopted fourteen years ago. No effort has been spared to leave out all that has become obsolete, and to embody every change that has been authorized. This work contains numerous illustrations, designed to make the text attractive and of easy comprehension."

We may add that Lieut. Reed's books are already used in a number of military schools.

THE Army Mutual Aid Association continues to flourish. Its membership already numbers 1,002, and new applications are constantly coming in. Thirty-eight officers have been admitted since January 1 last. Eight deaths have occurred since that date against seventeen for the entire previous year. The new members admitted thus far this month are: Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. E. Merrill, Engineers; Lieutenants John R. Totten, 4th Artillery; M. J. Lenihan, 20th Infantry, and E. W. Van C. Lucas, 1st Artillery.

"PROFESSOR MEZEROFF" added his quota to the current information concerning dynamite, at the Cooper Union on Wednesday evening, and explained to "an awe-struck audience" how easy a thing it is to annihilate England. He said: "Zalinski has spent four years and now can only throw a dynamite shell with air. I can do it with gunpowder with perfect safety, and am to prove it to the United States Government within three months. The present theory of killing the human race is far too expensive and far too ineffective. I'll show you how to blow up a whole brigade of English soldiers with \$200."

A CORRESPONDENT, referring to the military parade in Philadelphia last week, says: "The country has reason to be proud of her defenders. National and State troops looked and marched admirably. The weather was cool; the men marched with that steady, even, springy step one never sees when troops are tired. The President looked pleased, the marching men seemed proud of their success, and the spectators were simply delighted."

A PENSIONER residing in Connecticut recently wrote to the Commissioner as follows: "I have not got no draft, no papers of any kind, for my back-pay pension. I demand it on sight, and don't you forget it. You advertised every one on the pension row but me. I want my claim settle too write away. Please to answer this and send me my money as I want it."

SECRETARY WHITNEY returned to Washington on September 22 and has since been engaged disposing of the official papers accumulated during his absence. Secretary Endicott is expected in Washington in season to attend a full meeting of the Cabinet before the departure of the President on September 30 on a three weeks' Western tour.

ITALY'S "Independence Day" was enthusiastically celebrated in New York, Sept. 20, by a procession of Italian societies.

AUTUMNAL MANŒUVRES.

We continue to receive gratifying indications of the interest awakened in this subject. The *Daily States*, of New Orleans, after referring to its treatment in the columns of the JOURNAL, adds: "There are not more than 300 militia men in New Orleans, while there are probably 8,000 to 10,000 in New York alone, to say nothing of the large neighboring cities. In many of the Southern States there are little or no appropriations for the maintenance of the militia, and when they do sometimes turn out to encampments or the like, they bear their own expenses, except where private citizens of public spirit assist them. Louisiana gives next to nothing. So that while in the great cities of the North such manoeuvres as are suggested may be had upon a large scale to the vast instruction of officers and men and immense gain for the defensive security of the country, our militiamen here hardly dare hope for such great things down here even with Government aid. But they know that with such assistance an immense amount of good could be accomplished towards more thorough instruction and greater efficiency on a smaller scale. Our militiamen are enthusiastic over the success of their summer's encampment at Fort Henry. The artillery practice had there with the guns and mortars of the Government's provision and under instruction of Army officers was alone of incalculable practical advantage, and this practical instruction could be extended in a thousand ways at regular annual encampments with much smaller bodies of men than the 10,000 which Lieut. Whistler indicates. In this connection it may be well to call attention in conclusion to the fact that Louisiana is qualified under Section 2, of the Fortification Bill of 1882, to receive for the instruction of her militia the ordnance facilities therein indicated, out of which Mississippi availed herself this summer at Fort Henry."

We add some further names and extracts from letters received by us to those already published in the JOURNAL of Sept. 10 and 17:

Louisiana.—Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Adjt.-Gen. Nebraska.—Major W. A. Wolcott, 1st Regt. Dakota.—Lieut. Col. J. M. Adams, comdg. 2d Regt. Kansas.—Col. S. L. Patrick, comdg. 1st Regt. California.—Capt. H. P. Bush, Co. H, 1st Regt. Maine.—Brig.-Gen. Henry H. Mitchell, 1st Brigade.

Major W. W. Wolcott, Central City, Neb.: "The scheme meets my hearty approval, and I will make it a point to see our Member of Congress."

Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Adjt.-Gen., State of Louisiana: "I certainly consider it most desirable, if practicable, and will most cheerfully lend it my co-operation and such influence as I can control."

Lieut.-Col. J. M. Adams, Mitchell, Dakota: "I attended the encampment of Dakota N. G., from Sept. 1 to 8, at Huron, as Lieut.-Colonel commanding 2d Regiment. We have two regiments of infantry, one battery, and one company of mounted infantry, in all about 800 men, all armed with improved breech-loaders, and the artillery supplied with 8-pounder Napoleons. The command has made very rapid progress, this being its third encampment. Col. Townsend, of the 15th Regulars, was in attendance. The brigade was under command of Col. Mark W. Sheafe, Colonel of the 2d Regt., D. N. G. The plan suggested by Lieut. Whistler for autumnal manoeuvres was thoroughly discussed."

Col. S. L. Patrick, comdg. 1st Regt., Kansas: "My experience suggests that the manoeuvring of large bodies of troops by brigade or division is usually tiresome and somewhat of a bore. Movements to be interesting must be lively and in quick succession. A well-drilled man does not make mistakes in his company; well-drilled companies under competent officers do not make mistakes on battalion drill; well-drilled battalions, with competent field, can execute at the first trial all brigade or division movements. Therefore we may conclude that the efficiency of troops, so far as drill is concerned, is obtained in the army; and it is my opinion, based upon experience, that little benefit has been obtained by the National Guard from manoeuvring larger bodies than a battalion. I am in favor of the National Guard being supported and maintained by the Government, and of its close and intimate relations with the Regular Army, and think that a properly formulated scheme of that kind is both desirable and practicable, and that it should be brought before Congress."

Capt. H. P. Bush, San Francisco: "I am in favor of the proposition suggested and am satisfied that it would be of great benefit to the National Guard. Lieut. Whistler says truly, in his letter to you, that it too often happens that either some ceremony or an attempt at a sham battle is the result of a large assemblage of the troops. Too much attention is often paid to ceremonies and too little to the details of service at our annual camps, and any effort that will tend to bring practical instruction to the National Guard should and undoubtedly will meet with a hearty support from the California National Guard."

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for twenty-one days, to be taken advantage of so that he will return to his station at latest by the middle of October, is granted Capt. R. W. Johnson, asst. surg., Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 231, Sept. 23, Div. Atlantic.)

A. G. C. M. will meet at Fort McHenry, Md., on Sept. 26. Detail—Capt. George F. Barstow and Edward C. Knower, and 1st Lieuts. James O'Hara, Christopher W. Harrold, and Charles G. Woodward, 1st Lieut. John Williams, 3d Art., J. Ad. (S. O. 234, Sept. 23, Div. Atlantic.)

Capt. Arthur Morris, 4th Art., will report to Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield, President of the Retiring Board, Governor's Island, for examination. Major Wm. H. Bell, C. S., will proceed from Denver to Eaton, Colo., on public business. Capt. Clinton B. Sears, 'E., will change station from Bismarck, D. T., to St. Paul, Minn. 1st Lieut. Geo. T. T. Patterson, 14th Inf., is detailed to attend the Infantry and Cavalry School in place of 2d Lieut. S. J. Mulhall, 14th Inf., who is granted six months' sick leave. 2d Lieut. Jos. E. Kuhn, 'E., is granted leave for one month and 15 days. 1st Lieut. John C. Dent, 20th Inf., is granted leave for six months (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 23.)

THE PHILADELPHIA PARADE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN the name of par. 342, Army Regulations, why is not G. O. 54, H. Q. A., carried out by those who should set the pace on the right of the line! At the Cleveland Inauguration, and lately during the Constitutional Celebration at Philadelphia, the troops had to take a mincing step, suitable perhaps for the peculiar marching of "golden eagle tribes" or local "milish," but absurd for regular troops to follow. With men drilled in 120 steps to the minute and a free swinging movement, it is intolerable to be held back and forced to look constrained and awkward; and it is respectfully suggested that hereafter an officer specially instructed should ride at the head of the column and keep going at an even pace at least. In Philadelphia the streets were kept entirely clear for the passage of the troops, yet there were frequent halts, and the cadence ranged all the way from 50 to 90 steps a minute. Puffy bands should give place to field music on these occasions, unless they can step out in proper time, and prancing steeds so managed that their capers shall not obstruct the road ahead.

Please ask, Mr. Editor, that the tactics so lately ordered to be put in force may not so long to seed, and you will receive the thanks of many

MARINES.

REVENUE MARINE.

Lieut. W. H. Roberts, of the revenue steamer *Dexter*, has reported from leave.

Lieut. J. W. Congdon, commanding the revenue steamer *Washington*, has been sojourning at Newport for the past week, and left Friday for New York.

Capt. L. N. Stodder, commanding the revenue steamer *Dexter*, has been granted 30 days' leave.

LIEUTENANT S. J. MULHALL, 14th U. S. Infantry, whose health since his arrival at Fort Leavenworth for duty at the school will not permit of his remaining, will shortly rejoin his company at Vancouver Barracks.

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department: 2d Lt. Sam A. Smoke, 6th Inf.; Capt. F. W. Thibaut, 6th Inf.; 2d Lt. P. H. Clarke, 10th Cav.; 1st Lt. A. C. Sharpe, 2d Inf.; Maj. Geo. W. McKee, Ord. Corps; Capt. W. B. Davis, Med. Dept.; Capt. W. P. Vose, 2d Art.; 2d Lt. M. D. Cronin, 20th Inf.; 2d Lt. M. J. Lenihan, 20th Inf.; 1st Lt. M. Crawford, 2d Art.; Lt. Col. R. N. Satchelder, Q. M. Dept.

CHIEF ENGINEER MOORE, U. S. N., of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has gone on a short leave to Lake George, where he joined his family last Saturday. Upon his return, about the first of next month, he will be accompanied by Mrs. Moore and family. During the summer vacation the house on Flushing avenue occupied by Mr. Moore has been thoroughly renovated and painted, so that, interiorly at least, it is equivalent to a new house. During the absence of Chief Engr. Moore, Passed Asst. Engr. Chasmar performed the functions of Chief Engineer of the yard. Passed Assistant Engr. Berry is also on leave.

MODERN GUNS.

GENERAL S. V. BENET, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., when in New York last week, was interviewed by the *Herald*, and is quoted as saying:

"We have now twenty-five of the new steel guns ready, and twenty-five more will be ready in a few months. That will be sufficient to arm all our light batteries with breech-loading guns. The steel for these guns was supplied by the Midvale foundry of Philadelphia.

"All modern steel guns are of one of two systems—either the Krupp bolt system, or the interrupted screw used in the French service. Our guns are of the latter system, which seems to offer the greatest advantages. Like all good modern inventions it is an American one. So far that matter is the Krupp, or, rather, what gave Krupp's invention the practical value. The great trouble with the Krupp gun was the escape of gas at the breech. This was overcome by the aid of the 'Bradwell plate,' the invention of Colonel Bradwell, an American, who sold Krupp the invention. It consists of a thin steel plate, with elastic edges, that fits into the breech, and the pressure of the gas wedges it tightly against the sides and prevents the escape of gas.

"Our new field guns weigh 800 pounds and drive a shot of about twelve pounds in weight by means of 3½ pounds of powder. The calibre of these guns is 3.2 inches. In old days a pound of powder was considered sufficient for a twelve pounder, but these new guns carry two and a half miles. At least we think they will, for they have not yet been thoroughly tested in this respect.

"The carriages for these guns are not yet ready. They will be of steel, and will be when finished the handsomest gun carriages in existence. Our great object was to combine lightness and solidity.

"The largest guns now in existence are the four great 125 ton guns Krupp made for the Italian Government. They are intended for coast defence, and are now, I believe, at Spezia. When Krupp tested these guns before the Italian Board of Officers he fired one of them eighty times himself.

"Whitworth was for a long time supposed to make the best steel. His process is to condense the steel by subjecting it to a tremendous pressure while in a semi fluid state. A Whitworth tube will under this pressure be shortened about one-eighth of its original length. Other manufacturers obtain this result in a minor degree by hammering. Armstrong at first made his guns of hammered iron, so far as the tubes were concerned, with steel hoops, but now his guns are entirely of steel, as the others. We have not a single breech-loading gun on our coast.

"The American infantry soldier fires 800 rounds a year—about ten times as many as the soldiers of any other nation uses in the same time. This amount of practice makes them the best marksmen in the world. We have an Army of marksmen.

"The board of officers before whom the new inventions in magazine guns were tested selected three for experiments to be made by troops in the field. These were the Lee, the Chaffee-Reese and the Hotchkiss. The army report was unfavorable to all the three, the verdict being that the present Springfield rifle was the best rifle for the frontier.

"But could troops armed with the Springfield hold their own with troops armed with a magazine gun?

"No, for in every battle a time must come when the soldier shall be able to discharge his piece five or six times in a few seconds. Every magazine must be detachable. With the Lee this was the case. With the others it was not. It must be detachable, because until at close quarters the firing will be more effective with a rifle loaded in the ordinary way without the encumbrance of a magazine.

"A new problem with the present system of rapid firing is how to get ammunition to a skirmish line. There is danger in the present system of ammunition boxes, containing 1,000 rounds and tightly nailed up. The soldier having difficulty in opening it, not infrequently dashes the box against a tree to break it open. We have invented a box that overcomes this difficulty. It is water-tight, opens readily, and is perfectly safe to handle."

THE INDIANS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

A PHILADELPHIA correspondent writes: The feature of the 5th Division was a large detachment of young Indians in civilized coats and trousers and mounted. Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. Superintendent of the U. S. Indian School at Carlisle, was assistant marshal of the division, which, altogether, was one of the most picturesque and striking in the parade.

The blue uniforms of the Carlisle boys soon appeared and a soldierly set of boys, well built and well drilled, headed by their own band, were marched up and made to stand at ease. Their copper-colored faces, bright and intelligent, shone with excitement. Instead of scalps and pigments they bore the slates and books which are doing so much to take from them their romance and leave them commonplace. The weak attempts at war whoops that were hurled at them by small boys on their arrival, and, in fact, all along the route, failed to move them to any display of resentment at the annoyance or to return a genuine whoop in defiance.

The first float of the Carlisle boys showed in tableau the treaty of William Penn. Three Indians in blue blankets squatted on the ground fraternizing with some impersonators of 17th century Quakers from Swampoodle. The effect of the tableau was good. Next came a savage scene, giving a glimpse of the tented, skin-clad natives of Penn's time. In striking contrast to the abandon of the forests and plains the next float had on it Indians in gloves and neckties, the former learning lessons and the latter setting type. The fourth tableau gave healthy young pupils at study, and the fifth some more working at an industrial school. The few hundred Indians enjoyed the show almost to as great an extent as they contributed to it. The marching contingent from Carlisle especially evoked a good deal of applause.

The Philadelphia Press says: "The Indian, who owes to the Federal Constitution his first and final recognition as a man amenable to law and open to civilization, made the most interesting and the most instructive portion of the display. The Carlisle school cadets were one long moving argument in favor of education and civilization for the Indian."

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE CREEDMOOR MEETING.

WE are able this week to supplement our account of the Fall Meeting at Creedmoor, contained in the JOURNAL of the 17th, with sundry scores obtained from official sources. One or two obvious slips crept into our last week's record. We may add that the protest as to receiving Dolan's score, then noted, was decided against him, and the "Interstate Military" match therefore again goes to Massachusetts this year.

Governor's Match.—500 yards, 7 shots, the aggregate of 9 scores to count. The highest possible score was 105 points. The prize winners and aggregate scores in their order of merit were:

Stuart.....	105	Cavanagh.....	100
Hamlin.....	106	Chase.....	99
Hinman.....	104	Osborn.....	97
Rabbeth.....	104	Stokes.....	97
Klein.....	104	De Forest.....	97
Buckford.....	104	McNevin.....	96
Foot.....	104	Gans.....	96
Joiner.....	104	Young.....	95
Shepherd.....	103	Hoeft.....	94
Merrill.....	103	Pollard.....	94
Wegraff.....	103	Doyle.....	93
Scott.....	102	Finnegan.....	93
Langley.....	101		

Directors' Match.—300 yards, 5 shots; highest possible score, 25 points. This match was won by Gen. G. W. Winags, with a score of 25. The other scores in the match were J. S. Shepherd 21, J. Duane 21, and G. Shorkley 20.

Tiffany Match.—Distance 300 yards, 7 shots. The aggregate of 3 scores to count for all prizes. The prize winners and their scores were as follows:

Walther.....	186	Betta.....	165
Dolan.....	183	Anderson.....	164
Ellsworth.....	181	Newman.....	163
Farrow.....	180	Coles.....	162
Joiner.....	180	Bull.....	160
Munson.....	179	Moring.....	158
White.....	178	Donnell.....	157
Gans.....	176	Ublar.....	157
Rabbeth.....	176	Wetherald.....	155
Tayntor.....	175	Hussey.....	154
Hinman.....	175	Ogden.....	153
Cole.....	172	Seeds.....	151
Crane.....	170	Lois.....	150
Haines.....	169	Herrington.....	150
Pratt.....	169	O'Donnell.....	149
Beardsley.....	167	Heinel.....	147

The prize for competitors making the three highest single scores in this match were won by the following: Walther, 65; Dolan, 63, and Joiner, 61.

Standard Match.—200 yards, 5 shots; prizes to be won on the aggregate of three scores. The following is a list of the prize winners in the match and their total scores. The highest possible score was 75 points.

Gans.....	75	Bodenstein.....	70
Klein.....	74	Pollard.....	70
Jones.....	74	Merritt.....	70
Farrow.....	73	McDonnell.....	70
Doyle.....	73	Joiner.....	69
Ogden.....	71	Hofner.....	69
Hinman.....	70	Heinel.....	69
Rabbeth.....	70	Craighill.....	69

Revolvers Match.—Distance 30 yards, 5 shots; the aggregate of 3 scores to count for all prizes. The winners and their scores were as follows:

Collins.....	132	O'Donnell.....	100
Garrigue.....	127	Baldwin.....	100
Kelly.....	120	Osborn.....	98
Tayntor.....	124	Case.....	95
Hinman.....	114	Duane.....	92
Moring.....	110		

Military Sharpshooters' Match.—Distance 800 yards, 32 shots, the first two not to count. The winners and aggregate scores in their order of merit were as follows. The highest possible score was 150 points.

C. H. Gans.....	150	J. Cavanagh.....	138
F. J. Rabbeth.....	129	J. F. Klein.....	116
C. W. Hinman.....	127	J. McNevin.....	107
T. J. Dolan.....	127		

All Comers' and Marksman's Badge Match.—The highest possible score was 50 points. The following is a list of the prize winners and their aggregate scores in their order of merit:

	300 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Major C. H. Gans.....	24	24	48
J. F. Klein.....	24	24	48
D. H. Ogden.....	23	25	47
G. Joiner.....	23	25	47
G. F. Hamlin.....	23	24	47
W. J. Underwood.....	23	24	47
W. A. Stokes.....	23	24	47
G. W. Loty.....	24	23	47
J. D. Burtis.....	24	23	47
W. H. Palmer.....	22	24	46
F. L. Holmes.....	22	24	46
J. S. Shepherd.....	22	24	46
G. L. Hoffman.....	23	23	46
F. Stuart.....	22	24	46
A. D. Becken.....	20	25	45
J. Kerr.....	21	24	45
C. A. Jones.....	21	24	45
E. A. Anderson.....	21	24	45
W. A. Bryant.....	21	24	45
E. F. Young.....	22	23	45
W. McLean.....	22	23	45
W. M. Farrow.....	22	23	45
G. F. Merchant.....	23	22	45
J. W. Hale.....	23	22	45
H. T. Farrell.....	24	21	45
H. D. Hamilton.....	25	20	45
A. B. Van Heusen.....	19	25	44
F. J. Dolan.....	21	23	44
P. Finegan.....	21	23	44
J. Cavanagh.....	21	23	44
A. McDougall.....	22	22	44

Gen. Sheridan's Skirmishers' Match.—Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

	Bulls.	Centres.	Inn.	Out.	Tot.
Serg't. G. Doyle.....	13	18	7	3	164
Corpl. Burtner.....	16	10	9	4	155
Corpl. Boyle.....	10	14	11	3	145
Lieut. Hale.....	11	16	17	2	144
Lieut. Cranchill.....	14	8	9	4	137
Pvt. McAllister.....	8	13	4	7	118

Total..... 863
The score of the team from the 4th U. S. Artillery was 832 points.

Judd Match.—20 yds; 7 shots; the total of two scores to count for the first five prizes. The following were the prize winners:

P. N. Bromer.....	67*	R. R. Edes.....	52
F. J. Rabbeth.....	66	C. E. Tayntor.....	62
C. B. Pratt.....	66	C. H. Gans.....	62
C. B. Bull.....	66	J. M. Pollard.....	52
T. J. Dolan.....	65	W. M. Merrill.....	52
F. Stuart.....	64	M. W. Bull.....	52
S. B. Wetherald.....	63	W. C. Johnston, Jr.....	52
J. S. Shepherd.....	63	G. W. Loty.....	52*
W. M. Farrow.....	63	E. F. Young.....	52*
H. T. Rockwell.....	63	S. S. Blumstead.....	52
J. G. Bodestrom.....	63	W. H. Hussey.....	52
G. L. Hoffman.....	63	D. DeForest.....	52*
H. R. Anderson.....	62	C. W. Hinman.....	52

*Includes an allowance of 1 point for using Rem. 30 cal.
*Includes an allowance of 2 points for using Rem. 30 cal.

Inter-State Long Range Match.—No entries.

Wimbledon Cup Match.—1,000 yds; 30 shots; highest possible score, 300 points. The scores were: T. J. Dolan, 69; Wm. M. Merrill, 74; and C. H. Gans, 54. Although T. J. Dolan made the best score, whether or not he will get the prize is a question, as a protest was made that he did not enter the contest till after it had fairly started.

Long Range Military Match.—The prize winners in this match, 10 shots at each distance, were as follows:

	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Aggregate.
John S. Shepherd.....	44	41	70	155
F. J. Rabbeth.....	44	40	44	128
T. J. Dolan.....	43	44	35	122
John F. Klein.....	42	40	34	116
C. W. Hinman.....	42	37	36	115
W. M. Merrill.....	44	39	30	113
Frank Stuart.....	40	30	32	102
George Joiner.....	35	36	31	102

The highest possible score was 150 points.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL.

THE most popular and most attractive feature of the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia, was the military parade Sept. 18. The line of march covered not only that of the day and South Broad Street, but also Chestnut and Market, yet the stands with seats rising tier after tier and lining Broad street from one end to the other, and the sidewalk under them were jammed with more people than on the day of the industrial parade. On Market and Chestnut the people were packed, if possible, even more closely. Windows and even the house tops were full. It was at once an orderly crowd and a noisy one, for the police kept the streets clear with but comparatively little trouble, yet cheer after cheer rent the air as one after another of the Governors or the commands passed.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the signal to march was given and the roll of the drums from way down Broad street gave notice to those above that the parade had begun.

The right, of course, was held by the Regulars; to say they were ready is superfluous. A cordon of mounted police preceded, followed by Lieut.-Gen. Shoridan. The City Troop having escorted the President to the reviewing stand, marched down the street and wheeled into column in rear of the staff of the Lieut.-General.

It was near twenty minutes before the head of the column reached Broad and Walnut. A tremendous cheer greeted the General as he saluted the President. A brilliant staff, detailed for the day, followed, making, considering the number, very fair and regular salutes.

The Philadelphia City Troop in column of platoons made a showy appearance, ranks well aligned. The parade was a marching salute to the President rather than a review, cavalry not being in regular order for review, and bands, etc., not wheeling out of column. A spontaneous cheer greeted the squadron of Regular Cavalry, Troop B, of the 4th Regiment, followed by the 6th Regiment, under command of Major Carpenter, of the 5th U. S. Cav., as they moved past the stand, and was renewed as Troop B, of the 6th, formed column of fours just after passing.

Immediately following was the first band of music in the procession, the 5th Artillery band. Next came the battalion of five companies of heavy artillery. Their marching was of the staidest, and their splendid alignment won the loud and hearty plaudits of the spectators. The two light batteries followed in good shape, well mounted, and the guns and caissons well aligned.

Next in column was the Naval Brigade under command of Rear Adm. Luce. The appearance of the battalion of Marines was excellent, and from their steady marching and almost perfect alignment it might have been inferred that if the U. S. fleet desired to excel the militia, the Marine's hoped to excel the Regulars. Hardly had the applause for the Marines died away, when it was taken up as the sailors came in view; their marching and their appearance was a credit not only to themselves but to their Admiral, who tramped over the long route on foot. It goes without saying that the representatives of both the Army and Navy were models in their appearance and discipline and merited all the applause they received.

Delaware held the right of the State troops; Gov. B. F. Biggs and staff headed the column, followed by the 1st Regiment, parading ten companies. Step short and cadence slow, distance rather bad. However, the regiment made a very fair appearance and showed much improvement over Delaware's display at the bi-Centennial celebration of five years since.

Troop B marched past with fair alignment; the captain should have been, however, on the flank opposite the guide. Pennsylvania was next in column, Gov. Beaver at the head. The salutes of the staff were very nearly in unison. The Sheridan Troop followed in column of platoons, the captain marching incorrectly in front of the centre.

Following the Sheridan Troop came Gen. Hartranft and staff, rendering the handsomest salutes so far noticed among the State troops.

Pennsylvania turned out her entire Guard, a division of three brigades clad in the fatigue uniform of the U. S. Army and fully equipped in heavy marching order. The uniforms show signs of wear, and perhaps on this account the Pennsylvania troops generally did not appear as tidy and cleanly as was to be expected. Not only in respect to appearance, but in marching they suffered in comparison with nearly, if not quite all, the visiting organizations. The day of fancy uniforms and furs and feathers is pretty near over, yet there is such a thing as going to an extreme the other way, and some of the Pennsylvania troops claim that their uniforms are so severely plain, that there is no incentive to appear clean and neat. Be this as it may, it is so expensive for the Pennsylvania troops that was the cause of remark all along the route. Another thing that detracted very much from the appearance of the 2d and 3d Brigades, was the failure to equalize the companies of many of the commands. This, of course, made a very ragged column and uneven distances and may have caused the spectators in general to draw their adverse comparisons.

The 1st Brigade, Gen. Snowden, held the right with the 2d Regiment, 10 companies and full ranks of 3d front on the right of the brigade. Their red blankets set off their appearance somewhat. The 4th Regiment followed, with 5 companies of 16 front; alignments and distances generally good. The 3d Regiment had 8 companies 16 front. The salute of the staff was not on time with the colonel, otherwise the regiment passed in good shape.

The 1st Brigade had 10 companies of 20 front, but with rear rank not quite solid. The colonel and staff saluted promptly. Alignments were good, but distances unequal. Battalion State Fencibles, 4 companies, 16 front, passed in very fair shape.

Independent Company Gray Invincibles, colored, passed with full ranks 24 front, and presented as fine, if not a finer, appearance than any other company in the brigade. Battery A brought up the rear of the brigade with four Parrott guns and two Gatlings.

Next in order was the 2d Brigade, Gen. Gobin, followed by a full staff rendering rather irregular salutes. The 12th Regiment led the brigade with 8 companies, 16 front, making a very fair appearance.

The 13th followed with slim ranks, 16 front, but many bad eyes; made up for it partly by good salutes and very fair marching.

The 9th passed with 7 companies, appearance spoiled by companies being unequalized. Distances, of course, uneven and poor generally.

The 8th Regiment had 10 companies unequalized, some of them very small, others quite large; the first, tenth and one or two others marching splendidly, others poorly. The 4th Regiment, 5 companies, also unequalized and making a very ragged column. Right guides marched with bayonets unfixed, distances bad, in fact, a poor appearance throughout.

It was now the turn of the 2d Brigade, and presently Gen. Wiley and staff made their appearance. Salutes irregular.

The 10th Regiment made a very presentable appearance with 7 companies of 16 front.

The 15th had 7 companies unequalized, but mostly 16 front. Distances too close and very uneven.

The 18th followed, colonel and staff making the best salutes of any in the brigade, 10 companies running 16, 20 and 24 front; the ranks were full and had the fronts been equalized, the regiment would have been entitled by reason of its numbers, appearance, etc., to first place in the division. As it was, the general appearance was spoiled.

The 14th Regiment passed with 7 companies of 16 front. Guides at a support. Distances between 1st and 2d companies, too great, and between 3d and 4th, too close.

The 16th Regiment, 8 companies unequalized, and distances bad. All in all, not a very good showing.

The 5th Regiment, 7 companies unequalized, but, as most of them had 16 files, it was not as noticeable as in some of the other regiments. Owing to a block in the column the regiment had to halt in front of the reviewing stand. In moving forward distances were taken in good order and the regiment made a fair display.

Batteries B and C brought up the rear of the brigade. With the exception of the Gatling, the guns of the Pennsylvania artillery are antiquated and of not much account. The men present quite as good an appearance as do others in other branches of the Service, but with old guns and team horses, hired for the occasion, the general appearance is only fair.

The batteries not only brought up the rear of the 3d Brigade but the rear of the Pennsylvania troops.

Following the National Guard of Pennsylvania came a Provisional Brigade under command of Lieut.-Col. Bobbyshell, of the 2d Regiment, made up of cadets, with those of Girard College, under command of Col. Wood, in the advance.

Except that one company was almost on top of another, the six companies of this command looked well and marched well. These were followed by the Northern Home Cadets, making a very pretty appearance. Harrisburg City Cadets, and the 3d Regiment Cadet Corps, both making a creditable appearance.

New Jersey.—Gov. Green led, followed by his staff, re-entrant in gold lace, all handsomely mounted. Swords undrawn and staff passed without saluting.

The 2d Brigade followed, uniformed similar to the Regular Army full dress. Gen. Sewell and staff were well mounted and rendered excellent salutes.

The 3d Regiment, 7 companies, 16 front, held the right. The companies marched well, had fairly good alignments and excellent distances. As in some of the Pennsylvania regiments the old drill will crop out and guides were noticed with bayonets unfixed.

The 6th Regiment, eight companies. There was scarcely any difference noticeable between this and the previous regiment, except, perhaps, that distances were not so good.

The 7th Regiment was nearly the counterpart of the others; six companies of 16 front. It was compelled to halt in front of the reviewing stand, which of course marred its passage.

The 4th Regiment now followed. To this was assigned three companies of the 1st Battalion. Together they made the best display in the brigade, passing in good shape with nine companies of 20 front. The rear of the New Jersey contingent was brought up by Gatling Gun Co. A, and the Seacoast Artillery.

The New Jersey troops were among the best in the column. Salutes were frequently crude, and sometimes, as elsewhere throughout the column, omitted entirely; still, they could have been much worse. The rank are generally of good size and build and their marching evince a desire to do the best.

So far the uniforms of the rank and file were of the serviceable rather than of the showy order, and it had been left to the several staffs to lend all the brilliancy to the occasion, but Georgia made a change. The representatives of no single State have cause to complain of the reception given them by the people located on the stands in the vicinity of the main reviewing stand, but when Governor Gordon was recognized a long loud shout went up, as if to make more marked the welcome.

The Governor was accompanied by a staff, nearly all of whom had served in the late war. The Governor doffed his hat, not only to the President, but again and again to the people, and kept it up until he turned Chestnut st. The Atlanta Rifles, clad in a brown dress coat, heavily braided with gold, blue trousers and snow white shako, marched past with almost perfect alignment.

Connecticut.—Governor Lounsbury was followed by his staff brilliant in gold lace, swords undrawn and not saluting. The Governor's Foot Guard was the most showy body of men in the entire column. Col. B. Band of Hartford furnished the music. Leader Case and his men were uniformed in white coats, blue trousers, and black caps, and made a pretty contrast with the red coats of the Governor's Guard. Their scarlet coats, buff breeches and velvet leggings are in imitation of the British Fusiliers who fought under Marlborough. They passed in four companies 16 front, single rank with faultless alignment and distance.

Massachusetts.—The troops of the Bay State were unheralded by either the Governor or his staff, but it was not needed, for scarcely had the broad front of the noble 1st Regiment reached the reviewing stand, than they were greeted with a perfect fusillade of plaudits, and right well were they deserved. Twelve companies with full ranks of 24 front, clad in dark blue uniform and regulation helmets, no finer organization was in the column. The marching of the regiment was superb, distances well preserved and alignment perfect. Again was the applause renewed when Massachusetts' second quota came into view. The 1st Corps Boston Cadets, four companies, 16 front, clad in white coats, blue trousers and helmet. They were compelled to halt in front of the reviewing stand, otherwise their passage would have been almost faultless.

Southern Maryland had the rear of the cadet corps passed, when the catchy tune of "My Maryland" announced the approach of Maryland's contingent. Gov. Lloyd and staff leading the way. All were well mounted and handsomely uniformed. Swords undrawn, and staff passed without saluting. The applause that greeted the troops was long and hearty.

The 1st Regiment held the right, 10 companies, clad in dark blue coats, light blue trousers and helmets. In heavy marching order, the regiment looked solid and serviceable. The marching was good and the passage generally in good shape.

The Baltimore Light Infantry, 4 companies, clad in gray, made a very neat appearance. The marching was awarded the full meed of praise.

The 3d Battalion followed, with 4 companies, and one of the 4th Battalion. Salutes were poor and companies ragged; it was, in fact, the poorest of Maryland's display.

Two companies of colored troops came next, both sported uniforms of dark blue coats, light blue trousers and bearskin shakos. Their marching, however, was not so good, and they were put to the blush many of the so-called crack companies.

The famous 5th was greeted with cheer after cheer as the head of the column came in sight. The regiment made a handsome appearance with 9 companies of 12 files front. Their black helmets, gray coats and white duck trousers looked neat and clean, but not so serviceable. The marching was fairly good; salutes fairly and well. Nevertheless it was plain to be seen that the regiment has a reputation that would pale if the drill was often brought into comparison with that of some of the crack organizations of other States.

South Carolina.—Appropriately nothing towards defraying the expenses of her State troops to the Centennial; her representation was small. Nevertheless what there was of it made a fine appearance and received a hearty reception along the line of march; but not so hearty as they would have received, could they have been more readily identified. Gov. Richardson and his staff did not appear and the two companies passed by, many of the spectators being under the impression that they were a part of the Maryland contingent. The Governor's Guard and the Butler Guards, both uniformed in gray, represented the State and marched very nicely.

Like those of South Carolina, Virginia's four companies slipped by unknown to many.

A provisional battalion of 4 companies, 24 front, represented the State. They were clad in regulation State uniform, black helmets, gray coats and blue trousers. General appearance and passage very good.

New York.—Gov. Hill and staff were on the reviewing stand, and it was left to Gen. Fitzgerald to lead one of the finest, and in many respects the finest, brigade in the column. The mount of the General and staff was equal to the best and their horsemanship and salutes perfect.

The Provisional Regiment held the right with 11 companies of 24 front. It was at once an open question, which should be accorded first place, the 1st Massachusetts or the New York Provisional Regiment? The general appearance of the latter was magnificent, alignments and marching of the individual companies perfect, but distances were badly prescribed, and when the rear passed the question appeared settled and Massachusetts held the honor.

But few needed to be told that the grand music approaching was rendered by Gilmore's Band leading the gallant 2d. in their handsome white uniform under Col. J. T. Camp with ten companies of 16 front. As to the appearance and passage the regiment is so well known that it will suffice to say they fully sustained their reputation, and we saw no ground for adverse criticism.

The 12th now made its appearance under command of Lieut.-Col. Dowd, with a front of 24 files, clad in the State uniform, pure and simple; they gave the impression of a solid serviceable organization. Unfortunately, the column was compelled to halt in front of the reviewing stand, thus marred what was otherwise an almost perfect passage. The marching of the rank and file and the bearing of the officers were not surpassed in the column.

It was left for Brooklyn's crack 23d Regiment of all the New York contingent to attract the most attention and to receive the greatest applause, especially from the civilian portion of the spectators. Preceded by the Band, the regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Bacon, passed with 12 companies of 32 files, single rank. Their white helmets and buff uniforms, added to the broad front, reaching nearly from curb to curb, certainly presented a magnificent appearance. Considering the difficulty of marching in a single rank, better marching we have rarely seen; the distances and alignments were superb. It would perhaps be voicing the general opinion that the regiment was the finest that passed, but to our mind it suffered in comparison with the 1st Mass., the New York Provisional, and the 12th N. Y., both on account of its being in single rank, and therefore not near so strong in numbers, and on account of its uniform.

The Albany Jackson Corps, picturesque in their black shako and red and blue uniform, brought up the rear of New York's quota.

North Carolina was represented by the Fayetteville Light Infantry, one of the oldest infantry organizations in the United States. They too were resplendent in black shakos and scarlet coats. Their marching was excellent. Governor Scales and staff preceded, but being so few they slipped by mistaken by many as a part of the Rhode Island quota.

Rhode Island was represented by the 1st Regiment Light Infantry. The Governor did not turn out at the head but occupied a position on the reviewing stand. The regiment passed with four companies of 12 front, their step distances and alignments were of the best.

Ohio followed with Governor Foraker at the head. His appearance wrought the enthusiasm of the crowd up to the highest pitch, and one cheer followed another until he was long past the stand. The 14th Regt. followed in heavy marching order, column of platoons, single rank, pieces at a shoulder. The failure of Col. Freeman to salute has caused much criticism, unwarranted to a great extent, and the statement is made that not a single one of the company commanders saluted. It was simply a military blunder, one made by many other company officers throughout the column, and a blunder for which there was a very good excuse. No camp colors were posted to indicate the position of the President, and, inasmuch as very many had never been over the ground before it is a matter of wonder that there were not more blunders of the kind. It is incorrect, however, that the entire regiment passed without saluting; when about half had passed the Lieut.-Colonel and Major, we did not notice which, ordered pieces brought to a carry, and after that salutes were as frequent as in many of the other commands; all showing that it was a blunder entirely, due to lack of knowledge of the position occupied by the President.

Maine came next, with a provisional regiment, composed of four companies of the 1st Infantry and four of the 2d Regiment, equalized to 16 front. They were composed of tall, well built men, their uniform somewhat similar to the Army. Altogether they presented a solid serviceable appearance. Distances bad; otherwise the passage was a fair one.

Iowa's contingent was led by Governor Larrabee and staff, the latter saluting after their own fashion; the chapeau of four companies of the 1st Infantry. The Governor's Guards of Dubuque passed with a splendid alignment, 32 files single rank.

West Virginia sent two companies, the Ritchie Guards and Auburn Guards. They marched well, but were so unpretentious in their quiet blue and gray uniforms that they passed with hardly the notice they deserved.

The District of Columbia sent the Washington Light Infantry, four companies of 16 front. They were composed of tall, well built men, their uniform somewhat similar to the Army. Altogether they presented a solid serviceable appearance. Distances bad; otherwise the passage was a fair one.

Following closely in rear came the G. A. R. veterans of the late war, numbering about 5,000 comrades.

MILITIA ITEMS.

Company drills in the 71st N. Y. will begin on Oct. 3, as follows: Mondays, G and I; Tuesdays, B and H; Wednesdays, F and K; Thursdays, D, and Fridays, A and C. The regimental recruit class will begin drill on Friday, Oct. 7, and continue every Friday until the close of the season. It is thought probable that the regiment will meet the battalion of Bull Run in July, 1888. A committee on ways and means are now considering the matter.

The committee on nomination of Colonel, of the 23d N. Y., were in hopes that Col. Fincke might be induced to once more accept the command of the regiment. When it became known, however, that Col. Fincke had a relapse just the day before his intended departure from Europe, which will necessitate his absence during the coming winter, this idea had to be given up. The Council of Officers, therefore, on Sept. 14, after discussing the situation to some extent, adjourned until Monday, Sept. 26, when Col. John N. Partridge will, no doubt, be elected commander of the regiment.

Col. Fred. Kopper, of the 71st N. Y., orders the resumption of company drills, Oct. 3, and to continue as follows: G and I, Mondays; B and H, Tuesdays; F and K, Wednesdays; D, Thursdays; A and C, Fridays. Tuesday evening is designated as "Headquarters Night." All men who have enlisted since April 1 and who may hereafter enlist are directed to report to Lieut. Gouch, who has been appointed instructor of the recruit class, for instruction on Friday evenings, commencing Oct. 7.

A gold badge, valued at \$15, was offered by Lieut. W. F. N. Y. Co., 6th Regt. N. Y., on July 1, 1886, to the attending the greatest number of drills and parades from July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1887, the tour of camp duty at Peekskill to be marked as one parade. There were two competitors for this badge who neither missed a meeting of the company during the above specified time. They are Lieut. Sergt. F. T. Lau, brecht and Private Frank Kammerer. The badge will, therefore, be awarded by a competitive drill to take place on Tuesday evening, Oct. 4. Lieut. Hall of Co. F, will act as judge at the competitive drill. A badge similar to the above and of the same value is again offered by Lieut. Nurzey, to be awarded under the same conditions, the competition to commence from Oct. 1, 1887, to Sept. 30, 1888.

Order 15, Sept. 14, 1887, headquarters 69th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y. Co., directs before commencing the season of instruction, every member's attention is directed to the necessity of thorough training and practice in the school of the soldier before attempting the movements of the school of the company. In commencing instruction no

exception will be made for term of service; every member, from 1st sergeant to last recruit, must be thoroughly exercised and instructed in the A B C of the soldier and the manual of arms before movements in the higher schools begin. With this object in view, company commanders will divide their companies into squads, and select for the same instructors; in addition a recruit class will be formed in each company, where all recruits must be well instructed before parading with their companies. Alternate drills in the school of the soldier and manual of arms (school of the soldier in main drill room, manual of arms in basement) will take place in the following order, commencing on Monday, Sept. 19, each company reporting on its regularly allotted drill night, in fatigue uniform, at 8 o'clock. In conclusion the order says: "On sound tactical instruction and the promptness of every member during the coming drill season will depend the regiment's record in camp next summer, of which all will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly."

A caucus was held by the Council of Officers of the 13th N. Y. Regiment at their armory, Sept. 19, to take some steps towards the securing of a new commanding officer to succeed Colonel Fackner, who recently resigned. The caucus, however, adjourned for an indefinite time without taking any action. It was stated later in the evening by one of the officers that C. A. Austen would be the coming man and that a majority of the officers were in favor of him. The Non-Commissioned Officers' Association met at the same time to discuss the same subject. They also came to the conclusion that Col. Austen was the man whom the boys wanted to see at the head of the regiment. A petition is being circulated among the members of the several companies requesting the Council of Officers to select Col. David E. Austen as commanding officer of the regiment. It was stated that Major J. Fred Ackerman did not aspire to the position should the majority of the rank and file be desirous to have Col. Austen returned. One of the officers assured a reporter that Col. Austen had authorized him to state that he would be willing to accept the position if it was the wish of the rank and file.

The annual dinner of the veteran organization of the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will be given at the Hotel Brunswick on the evening of Oct. 6.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Governor Oliver Ames, in G. O. 12, Sept. 19, 1887, A. G. O., Boston, Mass., issues an order of congratulation on the discipline and efficiency of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, as evinced during the recent tour of duty by the 1st Regiment of Infantry, Col. Austin C. Wellington, and the First Corps of Cadets, Lieut.-Col. Thomas F. Edmunds, commanding, in the city of Philadelphia, during the centennial celebration of the signing of the Constitution of the United States. The Commander-in-Chief also takes occasion to compliment and congratulate the members of the team on their success in again winning the Hilton Trophy contest at Creedmoor, L. I., Sept. 15—recording the highest score ever made in the match, and retaining the prizes already won.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE Alta says: "The death of Governor Bartlett, Commander-in-Chief, has started speculation about who will be the successor of Adjt.-Gen. Corby. There is reason to believe that if a change is made the place will be given to an esteemed field officer of the 2d Brigade, who is not only well qualified for the place, but is energetic and ambitious."

He had Evidently Studied History: She—"Freddie, how often have I told you not to play with your soldiers on Sunday?" He—"Yes; but, mamma, this is a religious war."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In the October number of "Scribner's Magazine" will be printed a paper on "The Buoic Dialect of the Plains," an entertaining description of the additions unconsciously making to the language from the dialect of the ranchmen and cowboys. The author, Mr. Louis Swinburne, finds reason to regret that so little attention has been made to perpetuate Indian place-names.

The first number of the *Curio*, a monthly magazine devoted to Genealogy and Biography, Heraldry and Book Plates, Coins and Autographs, Rare Books and Works of Art, Old Furniture and Plate, and Colonial Relics, gives abundant promise of making a distinct place for itself by outliving the fields thus indicated.

The "Century" will soon begin the publication of a series of papers, by Charles de Kay, on Ireland, its Ethnology and Customs, Landscape, Town Life, Literature and Arts. The illustrations will be, in large part, by Mr. J. W. Alexander, from sketches recently made in Ireland.

A series of articles of special interest to many in the Services, entitled "Army Sports on the Frontier," by Lieut. Partello, U. S. A., to be begun Oct. 15, in the *American Field*, will give that always excellent periodical additional value.

The *Ohio Soldier*, a new weekly paper, is one of unusual interest to all those of that State who served in its volunteer forces, and to their friends. It has good deal of news and interesting reading, and is conducted with much spirit.

The "Illustrated London News" for September 17 has a continuation of the "British Mission to Morocco," also fine representations of the "Ruby Mines of Burmah," and so on.

The *American Magazine* for October again presents to its readers a notable variety of interesting matter, suited to many tastes.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. C.—Fort Bliss is named after Brevet Major W. W. S. Bliss, Assistant Adjutant General, who died Aug. 6, 1853. The post before that was known as "El Paso."

R.—Yes. An interesting list of cadets admitted into the Military Academy at West Point from its origin till Sept. 1, 1886, with other useful information, was recently issued from the Government Printing Office in Washington. The work was compiled by Mr. Wm. Ward, clerk in charge of cadet records, under the direction of Lieut. W. C. Brown, 1st U. S. Cavalry, adjutant of the Military Academy.

Wisconsin.—In Answers to Correspondents, bottom of 1st column, page 124, Sept. 10, the JOURNAL asserts that a captain should raise his sword for inspection at inspection of arms. Will you authority kindly name his authority for requiring commissioned officers to raise their swords for inspection, and state where the custom prevails in the Regular Service? ANS.—The statement was an error, to which we are all sometimes liable, and was practically set right in answer to "correspondent" (No. 2), in JOURNAL of Sept. 17, on page 145, which was made before receipt of your letter.

Volunteer writes: Your answer to correspondent "P." in issue of August 27, does not seem to me to touch the point of the question. Section 1212 says: "No officer shall be entitled, on account of having been brevetted, to wear, while on duty, etc." It does not say that, on account of his having been an officer of volunteers, he shall not wear, etc. Section 1228 says plainly: "All officers (Regular or Civilian) who have served during the Rebellion as volunteers in the Army of the United States, and have been honorably mustered out of the volunteer service (they may be

or may become Regulars, shall be entitled to bear the official title, and, upon occasions of ceremony to wear the uniform of the highest grade they may have held, by brevet or other commissions in the volunteer service." That is, he is always entitled to the official title, but only upon occasions of ceremony to wear the uniform. What are "occasions of ceremony?" Under the head of "Ceremonies" in our book of Tactics, we find Dress Parade, Review, Guard Mount, Inspections, Musters, Escorts. The law of July 15, 1870, only prohibits the wearing of a uniform acquired by brevet rank, either in regular or volunteer service, and not that of the actual volunteer rank. The latter clause of act July 15, 1870, cuts off from the regular officer, the volunteer or brevet title in official communications addressed to him, but leaves him the title by courtesy, and the privilege (if he wants it) of the signature.

W. R. S. asks: Battalion on inspection dismounted, at command field and staff to the front march, acting sergeant major, takes place on right of non-commissioned staff. Under decision of Lieutenant-General of Aug. 2, 1885 (See Circular S. A. G. O., 1885), should not the Acting Sergeant Major take position on the left? (Decision states, "Acting rank confers no position prejudicial to actual rank.") Ans.—Most undoubtedly he should be on the left if his rank is inferior to that of the other non-commissioned officers belonging to the party referred to. The decision is as plain as a pike staff.

Reader asks: Are the following statements, in a daily paper of recent issue, concerning the military parade of the Constitutional Celebration, at Philadelphia, correct? This is not asked in a frivolous spirit. "The Marine Band marched by in white pants and red hats." Ans.—In watching a parade of such magnitude, we have but little time and opportunity to look much after bands. To the best of our recollection the Marine Band was dressed as usual, scarlet coats, dark pants and white helmets.

2. "The men of the Delaware militia marched by the reviewing stand at a right shoulder, and did not salute, but the officers raised their caps?" Ans.—The Delaware troops were the first which marched past, and if they had been at right shoulder we should certainly have noticed it. The men did not, and are not required, to salute. The officers did not raise their caps.

3. "The Light Artillery of the United States Army was dismounted, and the Heavy Artillery passed by with shining

cannon?" Ans.—The man who wrote that must have had his vision reversed. The Artillery were in proper shape, just as required.

4. "As Governor Foraker, riding at the head of the Ohio troops came opposite the President, he waved his sword gracefully?" Ans.—As Governor Foraker had no sword, he could not wave it. For the rest, he saluted properly and gracefully, like all the other Governors.

CHILLED ARMOR FOR LAND DEFENCES.

The Gruson Works of Buckau-Magdeburg have recently published a book of some size, written by Engineer von Schuetz, in which the system of construction of chilled cast iron armor for use in the protection of earthworks and in the making of turrets for land batteries, as devised by Dr. H. Gruson, some years ago, is described at length, and an account is given of the results of the experiments which have been made, from time to time, by several European governments, to determine its efficiency in resisting the impact of the heaviest modern ordnance. This work has been translated into English by Commander Grenfell, R. N., and we are indebted to the courtesy of Captain Piorkowski, Dr. Gruson's representative in this country, for an early copy. The subject and the matter of the work are of exceedingly great importance to a nation which, as is the case with our own, is destitute of the most ordinary means of defence in the event of a foreign attack either by land or sea. So serious is our case, that, as remarked in a private letter from the Admiral of the Navy just received and lying under the hand of the writer, if we desire to learn what advances have occurred during the last twenty years, we must go to England, France, Germany, Russia, and even to Constantinople, to study those of the scientific and mechanical departments of the military and naval establishments, and not to our own Army or Navy. This work of Dr. Gruson would seem to illustrate such advances in the defence of coasts.

Dr. Gruson's armor is simply a chilled cast iron shield, of which the body is a strong normal iron, while the surfaces on the exposed side are chilled like the "tread" of an American car wheel. Such enormous masses are handled, in this case, however, that correspondingly enormous chills are needed, and the manufacture of these plates becomes a matter of extraordinary difficulty and cost. All the resources of a great establishment are drawn upon, and all the ingenuity, knowledge, and experience of an able staff are called out in the prosecution of the work. Chilling, as is well known, probably, to most of our readers, consists in the casting of a peculiar quality of cast iron, known as "chilling iron," in contact with a large mass of cold iron forming that part of the mould which is to form the surface to be chilled. The sudden abstraction of heat prevents the isolation of the carbon in graphitic form, as would otherwise occur in the slow process of cooling naturally, and insures its retention in the combined form, producing a steel layer of considerable depth. The depth so secured is dependent upon the quality of the iron and the efficiency of the "chill," as the iron mould is called. The latter must have great thickness and good conducting power to give best results in these applications. Successfully carried out, this process gives a surface harder than tempered steel over a strong and massive interior, the best possible combination, apparently, for an armor plate.

Dr. Gruson constructs large fixed turrets and land batteries of such plates, and the results of trial indicate them to be more reliable defences than any wrought metal, whether iron or steel, or "compounded," yet introduced. The weight of these shields is too great for use in naval construction. The first trials were made in 1869, at the Tegel range, and it was found that all shots fired against the chilled plates broke into fragments, and that the plates bore the hammering with remarkable success. The Experimental Committee reported that the

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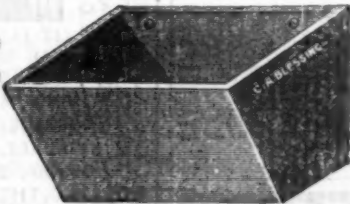
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chilled armor was well adapted for its use. Later trials confirmed this opinion, and the Prussian Government at once gave directions for its adoption in important lines of frontier defenses, and Austria, Italy and Holland followed its example. In all these trials the chilled iron shot were found superior, if well made, to any steel shot, except in one or two cases in which makers, like Krupp and the Ternitz Company, had either succeeded in securing an exceptional quality of steel, or had found remarkably effective methods of tempering. Plates were tested of from 13.77 to 49.31 inches thickness, and were attacked by guns varying from 6 to 17 inches calibre, throwing shot weighing from 61 to 2,205 pounds. The thickness of plate was usually not far from three times the diameter of the bore of the gun to be resisted. The energy of impact was, in the case of the largest gun, over 47,000 foot tons; which was only obtained, however, by firing at short range—150 yards. In all such cases, the shield is subjected to more severe trial than would be likely to be met in actual battle. In trials last year at Spezia, with the 100-ton gun, the shot weighed a ton, and the powder charge 327 pounds, the velocity of impact being over 1,700 feet per second. The maximum penetration was 4 inches, the plates finally breaking up under repeated blows.

The method of proportioning is to give the plates a maximum thickness in inches equal to from one-fourth to one-third the fourth root of the energy of the attacking shot measured in foot tons. The total weight of each plate of which the armor is composed is not far from the weight of the gun expected to be used in the attack.

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R. H. THURSTON, in "Science."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

It is reported at Berlin that the recent mobilization experiment in France showed that the troops were unable to bear the strain of long marches.

The British Secretary for War has notified that in future rewards of £200 each (instead of £100, as previously decided) will be granted to a limited number of officers in the English Army who render themselves proficient and qualify for interpreters in either Arabic, Russian or Turkish. Officers who apply for examination will have to obtain four-fifths of the possible number of marks in order to pass.

The *Rappel* tells a story of the late Marshal Pelissier. The Marshal, who was a peppery warrior, one day flew into a rage and boxed the ears of one of his officers. The recipient seized his revolver and aimed at his superior, but the pistol declined to go off, and the officer was seized. "Fifteen days' imprisonment," said Pelissier, quietly, "I'll teach you to keep your arms in that condition." The story is droll, even if not true.

"To test the transport service two army corps are to be embarked at Odessa and disembarked at Sebastopol." So runs a telegram in the *Daily Chronicle*. What an excellent idea. Suppose that Lord Wolseley were to receive orders to embark our two army corps at Portsmouth and disembark them at Harwich? It would cost a good deal, but it would be worth the money, if only for the sake of proving that we have not got two army corps ready to go on board.—*Broad Arrow*.

PREPARATIONS are being made by the military authorities in India for six camps of manoeuvres to be formed in Bengal in the approaching cool season. Two of these will be for cavalry and horse artillery alone, and the troops—European and native—will be gathered for the purpose at Lawrencepoore and Neemuch. The other four musters will be for the divisions at Meerut, Lahore, Sirhind and in Oude. The arrangements are being made by Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, and his staff.

LUCIEN AUBANEL, who is suspected of abstracting the French Army mobilization documents, is supposed to have fled to Belgium. It appears that about 1875 Aubanel deserted from the French Army after a quarrel in which he had slapped an officer's face. His father, now dead, occupied a high rank in the French Army, which, perhaps, explains his gaining access to the Paris War Office documents.

The artillerymen stationed at Hissla, India, being recently ordered to prepare to move abroad, went on a riot, and after wrecking the canteen or sutler's shop, went about smashing windows and spreading terror among the inhabitants of the town. Twenty of the artillerymen were placed under arrest.

It having been decided that the armament of the forts at Spithead, which practically command the entrance to Portsmouth Harbor, would be inadequate to repel a powerful and well-directed attack from the sea, preparations are now in progress for each fort to be strengthened by ten of the new chase-looped 47-ton guns, which are being prepared at Woolwich at a cost of £12,000 each, together with seven 12-inch M. L. guns (38 tons) and eight 10-inch M. L. guns (18 tons). It is also proposed to lay extensive submarine mines in the channels through which large men-of-war would approach Spithead, and to lay a telephonic or telegraphic cable connecting each of the forts with each other and the mainland.

GEN. BOULANGER, in an address to the officers of his command after manoeuvres by his corps at Clermont-Ferrand Sept. 18, strongly urged the necessity of giving a wider exercise of offensive tactics which were proper to the French Army. He concluded his remarks as follows: "We have to-day more need than ever of the qualities of a warrior. No, the hour has not yet struck for the disarmament of the peoples of old Europe. It is madness to believe it a crime to say it, for it points to peace at any price as the goal to which our country should aspire; and our enemies—who often appraise us at our real value better than we do ourselves—know well that we have not got as far as that. More than ever we must continue the work. It is for France!"

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF N. Y.

Yielding to repeated requests from Officers of the Army and Navy, has established an Army and Navy Bureau in the agency system of the Company, to which is entrusted the reception of applications for insurance among the Officers of the U. S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Revenue Marine Service, and the transaction of business with such of those Officers as may hereafter take policies in this Company.

The Headquarters of this Bureau are established in the "SUN BUILDING," Washington, D.C., under charge of Gen'l O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., (retired.) Mr. HENRY A. LYMAN, as Managing Agent, will attend to the details of the work, which will be conducted as a separate General Agency. Officers are invited to call at the Bureau and investigate the plans of the Company.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

Col. WM. H. C. BARTLETT, LL.D.,

late Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, ACTUARY.

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MARRIED.

BAGOT-KEESE.—At Philadelphia, Sept. 5, JOSEPH JEFFERIES BAGOT to BURNETTA W. KEESE, granddaughter of the late Chaplain Aquila A. Keese, U. S. Army.

BROWN-JONES.—At New Hartford, Conn., WILLIAM MARKE BROWN to ANNA STEVENSON JONES, daughter of Captain Henry R. Jones, U. S. Army, retired.

LEWIS-WARD.—At Baltimore, Md., Sept. 20, 1887, Lieut. E. A. LEWIS, 18th U. S. Infantry, to Miss MARY V. WARD, daughter of the late Philip Ward.

HARMAN-SHUNK.—At Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 21, 1887, Lieut. J. A. HARMAN, 7th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss E. R. SHUNK, daughter of Col. Wm. F. Shunk and sister of Lieut. F. R. Shunk, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

HERREY-NOYES.—At Waterville, Me., Sept. 16, Lieutenant MARK L. HERREY, 9th U. S. Infantry, to Miss LEEBIE NOYES, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. William E. Noyes.

HUFFIELD-TAYLOR.—At Baltimore, Md., Sept. 14, HENRY HUFFIELD, Esq., to Miss KATE GRACE TAYLOR, daughter of Chief Engineer S. T. Taylor, U. S. R. M.

DIED.

HOLBROOK.—Suddenly, at Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 21, HANNAH GOODHUE, wife of ex-Gov. Frederick Holbrook, and daughter of the late Joseph Goodhue, U. S. Army.

MULLANY.—At Bryn Mawr, Pa., Sept. 17, Rear Admiral J. R. MADISON MULLANY, U. S. Navy, retired.

MULLETT.—Suddenly, at San Francisco, September 18, Captain J. T. MULLETT, U. S. Revenue Marine Service.

RICKETTS.—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 22, Major-General JAMES B. RICKETTS, U. S. Army, retired.

VAN WYCK.—At Chester, N. J., Sept. 11, 1887, Assistant Surgeon EDWARD H. VAN WYCK, U. S. Navy, retired, in the 72d year of his age.

WATTERS.—On Friday, Sept. 16, at her home in Baltimore, Md., Mrs. ANTOINETTE J. WATTERS, widow of the late Commander John Watters, U. S. Navy, and mother of Ensign John S. Watters, U. S. N.

WALKER.—At Elizabeth, Pa., September 14, Mr. THOMAS PILLARS WALKER, brother of Mrs. Ekin, wife of General James A. Ekin, U. S. Army.

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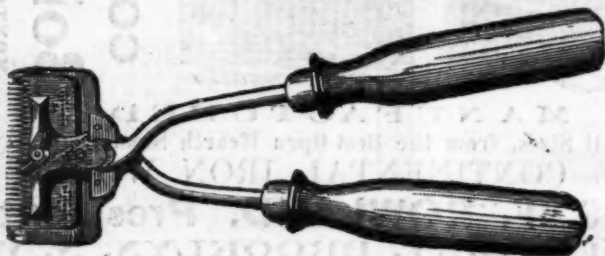
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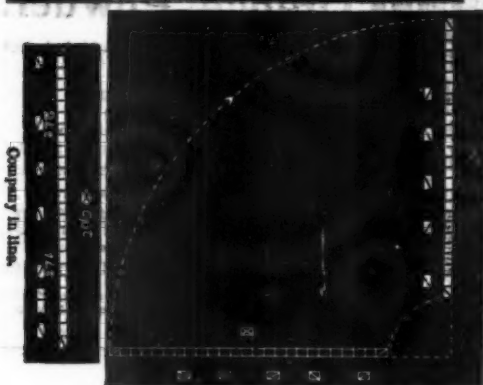
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1. *Right wheel.* 2. *MARCH.* 3. *Company.* 4. *HALT.*
5. *Left.* 6. *DRUM.* 7. *FRONT; or, 3. Forward.*
4. *MARCH.* 5. *Guide left.*



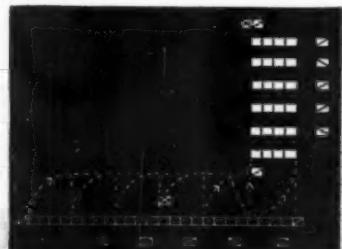
1. *Right by two.*
2. *MARCH.*



1. *Form fours.*
2. *Left oblique.*
3. **MARCH.**



1. *Platoons right wheel.*
2. **MARCH.**



Column of fours. 1. Right forward. 2. Fours right. 3. MARCH.
 Note. - radius should be greater in 1. Right wheel.

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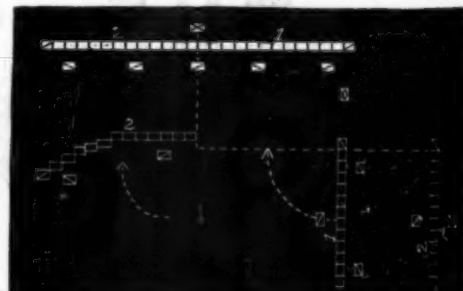
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1. On right into line. 2. MARCH. 3. FRONT.
NOTE.—Should be waved between platoon



1. *Right oblique.*
2. MARCH.



1. Left front into line. 2. MARCH. 3. COMPANY. 4. HALT. 5. Right. 6. DRESS. 7. FRONT.



1. On right into line. 2. MARCH. 3. Company. 4. HALT
5. RIGHT. 6. DRESS. 7. FRONT.



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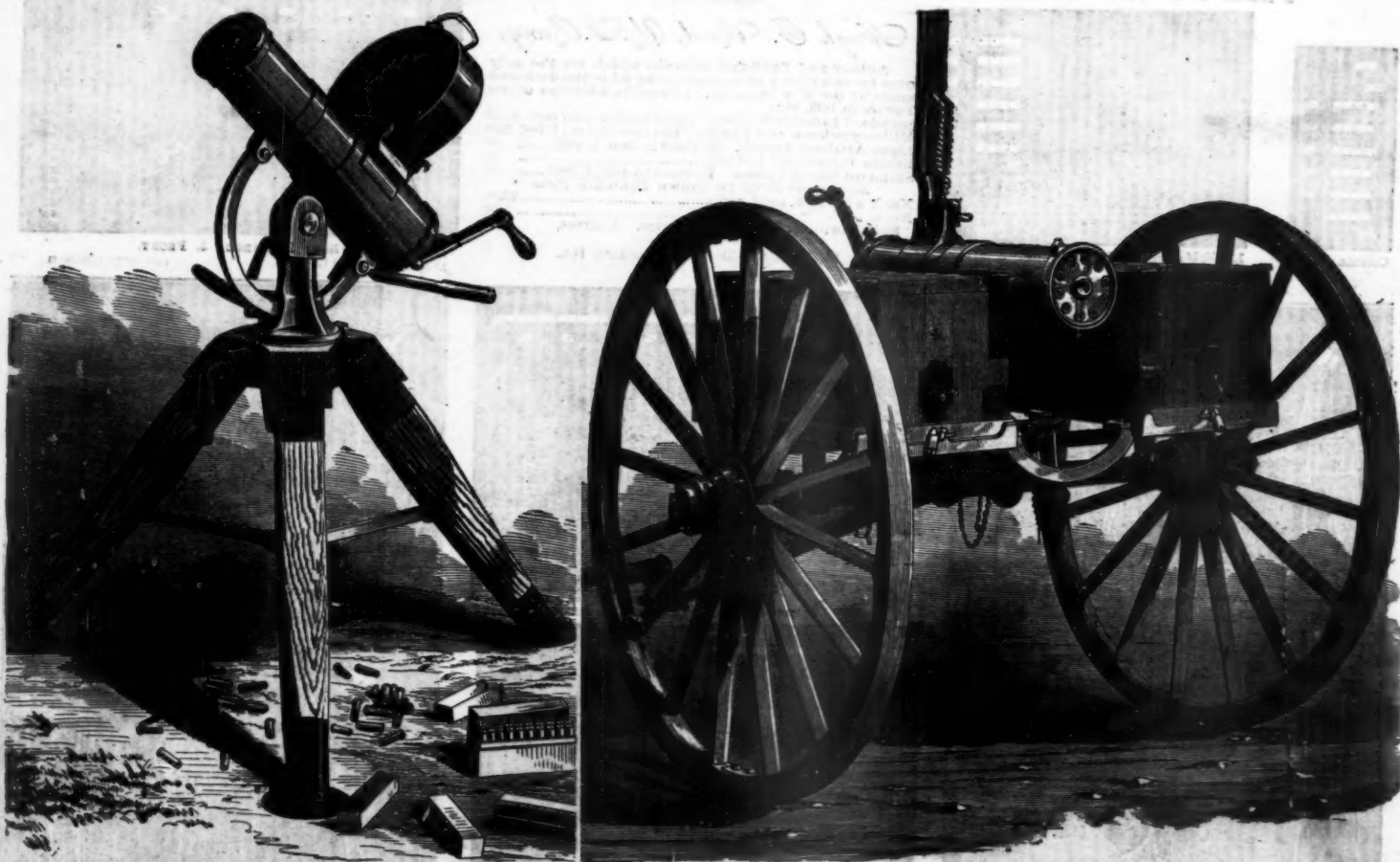
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